The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,992.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" " including postage ..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" " including postage ..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... " 16 0
" " including postage ..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... " 6 0
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Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Language, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,350 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 18th July, at noon.

	July.		August.
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave Madras	1
" Cherwar	20	" Coconada	3
" Narrakel	22	" Vizagapatam	4
" Allepey	23	" Bimlipatam	5
" Tuticorin	24	" Gopaulpore	6
" Colombo	25	" False Point	6
" Galle	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	9
" Negapatam	29		
" Pondicherry	30		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1871, at noon.

	July.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSSORAH	22
" Kurrachee	12	" Fao	23
" Guadur	13	" Bushire	26
			Aug.
" Muscat	15	" Linga	3
" Bunder Abbas	17	" Bunder Abbas	4
" Linga	19	" Muscat	6
" Bushire	21	" Guadur	8
" Fao	24	" Kurrachee	11
Arrive BUSSORAH	24	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottes, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th July 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	11
Naples	47	33	12
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Beds.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fares.
Next Steamers from Bombay,

INDIA, on TUESDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Stand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 2nd July 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY of CANTON, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th June 1871.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

RICHARDSON and Co. have THIS DAY OPENED the ABOVE FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING WORKS, where they are prepared to execute Orders for Castings and General Iron Work.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Bombay, 27th June 1871. RICHARDSON & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Corrugated Iron,
Peacock's anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Tape and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Rumbling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (amongst other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of Placing Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the same not being our make.

We would call on purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—"A—in monogram" as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 301, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 11th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MOOLTAN (2,257 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain G. J. Bazor, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 360
To SOUTHAMPTON. ... " 600 " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, T Cloths, Madapollams, &c., &c.

6 sets of best English made single harness.
2 ditto ditto ditto double do.

The Property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

A few articles of black wood furniture, such as round, dressing, and washing tables, dressing glasses, camp cots with beds, conversation sofas, chairs with and without arms, whatnots, chiffoniers, &c., &c.

An invoice of Kerosine lamps of great varieties.

Bombay, 1st July 1871. BENNETT & Co,

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY established ourselve as COMMISSION AGENTS in this CITY.

LEWIS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1871.

MR. DAVID B. COPPEL is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

BEHREND BROTHERS.

Bombay, 1st July 1871.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN & PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of July 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following purposes, viz.:—

To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring.

To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 30th June 1871.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be HELD at our Office, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of July 1871, at 3-30 P.M., for the transaction of the following and such other business as may be brought forward :—

To receive the Directors' Report and to pass the Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1871.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring.

To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 30th June 1871.

JONES'S COTTON GIN.—NOTICE is hereby given, that LEGAL PROCEEDINGS WILL BE IMMEDIATELY COMMENCED against any person INFRINGING the PATENT of the invention, by the manufacture or use of the BEATER of similar construction to that included in Mr. JONES'S PATENT.

JAMES MELVILLE,
General Manager Mofussil Company, Limited,
Agent for the Patentee.

Bombay, 3rd July 1871.

NOTICE.—With reference to a paragraph in the "Times of India" of this morning, under the head of Local, I beg that those concerned will not think that the FIRM of "WINDLE and NOWELL," there referred to, has and any connection with the Firm that existed for years under the NAME of NOWELL and WINDLE, which Firm CEASED to EXIST in February last, by mutual consent, and which DISSOLUTION was duly NOTIFIED in the daily Journals.

I positively deny having any connection with the above Firm, and I think this denial will be sufficient for those who may have read the para., and be misled by the same.

Bombay, 3rd July 1871. THOMAS NOWELL.

From the
"INDIAN ECONOMIST,"
June 15th, 1871.

WE have for some time past purposed introducing the "MADRAS REVENUE REGISTER" to the notice of official men who may not have seen it. A better title for the Publication would be the "REVENUE REGISTER of INDIA," as the Journal is a Record of all Revenue Suits throughout the country, which involve principles of importance. The "Register," which should be in the hands of every Collector and Deputy Collector in India, is published at the Foster Press, Madras, and has now reached its fifth volume. The Benighted Presidency, as it is sometimes called, has done good service to India in producing this very valuable administrative record, with its sister work, the "Madras Jurist."

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

ROBERT BROWN,

PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,
22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given :—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Bosank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jeanney's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.
Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.
Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns.
Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Roof Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it in the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class size Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (1,071 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain C. H. Johnson, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of July 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the last Meeting.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 5th July 1871.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY.

ICE on SALE at WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S PREMISES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and at the GIRGAUM ICE FACTORY. PRICE SIX PIES PER POUND.

Pass Books obtainable on application to

FARNHAM & Co.

Bombay, 5th July 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TALLOW.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of 80 tons of pure clean Tallow, to be delivered as required during the ensuing six months.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Acting Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant.

A small sample must accompany each tender.

The person whose tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. upon the estimated total of the Contract.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 4th July 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SHA KESSOWJEE NAIK, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has contracted to purchase from SHAIK ADUM ISSOOPHROY, of Bombay, the LAND at Chinchpoogly, with the buildings thereon, and the Engines, Boilers, and Machinery, known as the CHINCHPOOGLY MILLS.

Any person or persons having any claim against the said property, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are requested to notify the same to the undersigned, Solicitors for the Purchaser, at their Office, No. 23 Apollo Street, within four-teen days from the date hereof, after which date the purchase will be completed.

RIMINGTON, ROSE, AND LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

Bombay, 5th July 1871.

NOTICE.—LIST of ESTATES which have come under the charge of the Administrator General during the months of April, May, and June last—

Aits, Francis, late Pensioned Sergeant, Bombay.
Aitken, James, Reverend, late Educational Inspector of West Berar.
Bahadoor Mirza Bahadoor, late of Kurbella.
Bhugwandass, Tonw Ramchunder, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant.
Burnett, H. W., late Lieutenant, Royal Artillery.
Church, Anthony Benn, late Lieut.-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps.
Dandekhan Case Purshoba, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant.
Hodgson, Percival, late Major, 22nd Regiment B. N. I.
Johnson, William, late Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Army.
Leighton, David, late Carpenter, G. I. P. Railway Company.
Maitland, Pelham, late Assistant Engineer P. W. D., Jhansie.
Moonjee Bandu, late Hindoo Inhabitant of Bombay.
Morris, David, late of Broach Mills.
Peach, William, late Surgeon Major, Bombay Army.
Pinto, Charles Joaquim, late Portuguese Inhabitant of Goa.
Paradise, Charles McLeod, late Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bassein.
Smith, Samuel, late Inspector, G. I. P. Railway Company.
Stott, William, late Spinning Master, Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.
Way, Alfred Hamilton, late Major, Bombay Staff Corps.
Westbrooke, Frederick, late Colonel in the Bombay Army.

N.B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the above-named Estates, are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

W. LOUDON,
Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office, 4th July 1871.

CAUTION.—To Ship Chandlers, Oil, Paint, Color and Varnish Dealers, Painters, Coach Builders, &c.—Whereas it has been discovered that OILS, PAINTS, COLORS and VARNISHES are being openly sold and exposed for sale in the Bazaars of Bombay with FORGED IMITATIONS of the Celebrated Brand and Trade Mark of BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co, of HULL & LONDON, in England, and that their EMPTY PACKAGES are REFILLED with spurious and worthless Goods, and so exposed and sold with intent to deceive and prejudice their name and reputation, NOTICE is hereby given, that any persons found dealing in, selling, or exposing for sale, or any persons buying such goods, or any persons manufacturing or making imitations of their trade mark, labels, or capsules make themselves liable to prosecution, and will be forthwith prosecuted according to law.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co, London.

Bombay, 16th June 1871.

RS. 200 REWARD.—To PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, and DYE-STAMPERS.—Whereas certain person or persons have been and are now engaged in the manufacture of the Labels, Trade Mark (a Cross in a Garter with three Crowns on the lower, and a Dagger on the upper Quarter) and Brass Stamps with the name BLUNDELL, SPENCE and Co., Hull and London, WE hereby OFFER the above REWARD to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of such Offenders.

Address by letter to Mr. H. D. FISHER, care of Oriental Bank.

Bombay, 26th June 1871.

LOST, on the morning of 4th July, between Khetwaddy 12th Lane and the Null Bazaar, POLICY of ASSURANCE, for the Universal Life Assurance Company, No. 1568. The finder of the same, on taking it to Mr. EDINTON, Deputy Commissioner of Police, WILL BE REWARDED.

TO LET, TWO GODOWNS under one Office, No. 9 Marine Street.

FARNHAM & Co.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
This fine Wine, in original cases as landed, quarts per dozen	36 0	40 0
Do. in pints, per dozen	20 0	22 0

Extra charge for examination and repacking, Rs. 2 per case.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

BEER MUGS,	CRUET FRAMES,	PICKLE FRAMES,
BISCUIT CADDIES,	EGG FRAMES,	SALVERS,
BUTTER DISHES,	EPERGNES,	SALT CELLARS,
CAKE BASKETS,	JAM JARS,	SARDINE BOXES,
CANDLESTICKS,	MUFFINEERS,	TEA SERVICES,
CLARET JUGS,	NAPKIN RINGS,	TOAST RACKS,

And Sundries of every kind: details furnished by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,

(EXTRACTUM CARNIS LIEBIG,)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL
FROM THE
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

CAUTION! This is the only preparation authorised to bear the name of the inventor, and is, according to the testimony of experts, superior to all others.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

RUSSELL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	" Silk and Wool	9 0
BADHAM'S	" Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	" French Colored Shirts ...	60 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	" White Shirts	60 0 "
BADHAM'S	" Overland Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	" Travelling Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	" Silk & Wool SleepingSuits	20 0
BADHAM'S	" All Wool Sleeping Suits..	18 0
BADHAM'S	" Indian Suits for Sleeping..	16 0
BADHAM'S	" Serge Suits.....	25 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

Less Discount 10 per cent. for Cash.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and see Dinneford's Fiction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treachers & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

MCCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED or HOLDING PROPERTIES belonging to, the ESTATE of the late Surgeon LALOR, Bombay Medical Establishment, are hereby requested to communicate with and deliver such Property to Colonel W. L. CAHUSAC, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. F. or Marine Battalion, President Committee of Adjustment, without delay.

W. L. CAHUSAC, Colonel,
President Committee of Adjustment.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Two or Three TEA ESTATES, varying in area from one hundred (100) to three hundred (300) acres, can now be PURCHASED in the Kangra Valley, the most salubrious and Picturesque of all the Himalayan districts. For particulars apply to the SECRETARY of the Planters' Association, Palumpore, Kangra Valley, Punjab.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 59-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 19-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 655 of 1868.

SHA VAKHATCHUND LACKMICHUND, Executor of the last Will and Testament of PARVATIBAI, Hindoo widow, late of Bombay, deceased, Hindoo, residing at Bhooleshwar street, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

The Honorable LYTTLETON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Her Majesty's Advocate General at Bombay, residing at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay; VALLABHOY LULLOOBHOY, Hindoo, residing at Bhoiwada street; and VIZIALL GOKULDASS, also Hindoo, residing at the same street, in the Island of Bombay .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Second day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine, the following IMMOVABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-sixth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Vakhatchund Lackmichund, Ex. cutor of Parvatibai, deceased, the Honourable the Advocate General, Vallabhoy Lulloobhoy, and Vizlall Gosaldass, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Land, with the messuage and building thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate on the east side of Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement seventy-seven and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, subject to the annual payment of Quit and Ground rent, amounting to Rupees One, Annas Three, and Pies Ten, payable to the Government of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 579, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 7, and bounded as follows :—on the north by the house of Dwarkadass Yussonjee, on the south by the house of Jesee Naya Dhurmsey, on the east by the house of Vakhatchund Lackmichund, and on the west by the said Borah Bazaar street, and which said land, messuage, and building are now and have been for some years past in the occupation of Kanowjee Nursey and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, Attorneys for the Defendants Vallabhoy Lulloobhoy and Vizlall Gokuldass, in Apollo Street, within the Fort, and at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE, Attorneys for the Defendant the Honourable the Advocate General, in Graham's Building, Parsee Bazaar Street.—Dated this 22nd day of June 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

SPENCER'S
PATENT MAGNETIC
PURIFYING
WATER FILTERS.

No. 1.....Rs. 20 | No. 2.....Rs. 28 | No. 3..... Rs. 38
No. 1, covered with basket-work.....Rs. 22.

The Magnetic Filter deprives the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic matter, so that river, bog, or stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered as bright and healthful as spring water.

The purifying powers of the Magnetic material are indestructible by any amount of use.

"Beyond question the great sanitary discovery of the age."—Dr. Macdowell.

"Previously to Mr. Spencer's mode, there was practically no such thing as purifying impure water."—Professor G. Wilson, Edinburgh.

"I cannot describe Mr. Spencer's purified bog water by any terms of admiration."—Professor Clark, of Aberdeen, to the Corporation of Liverpool.

"I can only describe the action which took place on passing this sewage water through a small filter—as MAGICAL."—Sir M. Digby Wyatt.

"It is the most remarkable thing I ever witnessed, and I did not think it would produce this extraordinary effect."—Parliamentary Evidence of Mr. T. Hawksley, C.E., 1867.

"My Magnetic Filter has continued to purify water for ten years without change or cleansing."—Mr. James Simpson, C.E., London.

"The only Filters that do really purify water."—Mr. J. Farrar, C.E., Bury.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

OVER 3,500,000 in OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,
CLARKE and DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS,
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factore
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON
IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jub

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

LAND shares and Government Paper weak. Spinning and Press shares firmer.

CALCUTTA.—1ST JULY, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, small sums at Rs. 99-2 to 99-4, or 0-14 to 0-12 discount, for cash.

5 per cents, of 1856-57 at Rs. 105-8.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 113-10.

In shares—

National Bank shares at Rs. 99 and 100 for cash.

Allahabad Bank shares, in the country at Rs. 103 and 104.

Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Stock, yesterday, at Rs. 109 per £10.

Equitable Coal Co's shares, yesterday, at Rs. 202½.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 5.

Russell, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Kamptee.

Flood, Barrack Master, Barrack Department, on duty, from Hydrabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 5.

Renshaw, Captain, 16th Lancers, on leave, to England.

Twiss, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.

Yorke, Lieutenant-Colonel, 12th Cavalry, on leave, to England.

Gifford, Lieutenant, 23rd Regiment, on leave, to England.

Palmer, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Hopkins, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Healy, Veterinary Surgeon, 15th Hussars, on leave, to Ahmednuggur.

Pim, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on leave, to Poona.

Hicks, Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars, on leave, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,

Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 4th July, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

10th Regiment N. I.—Captain C. E. Blowers for 30 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

A Native District Court Martial will assemble at Kirkee on Friday next, the 7th instant, for the trial of No. 334 Private Ramjee Mohita, Sappers and Miners, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

The 2nd Grs. N. I. will furnish 2 Native Officers

The 9th Regt. N. I. do. do,

The 23rd Regt. N. I. do. do.

The Sappers and Miners do. do.

to complete the Court, the senior to sit as President.

The Officers Commanding at Kirkee will detail an European officer of not less than four years standing to superintend the proceedings, and also an interpreter to attend.

All parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 1.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of section 3 of Act II. of 1869, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Arthur Farrer, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be a Justice of the Peace for British India.

Mr. C. Currie, Commissioner of the Seetapore Division, and now on leave in England, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, vice Sir George Couper, Bart., C. B.

Mr. G. Ouseley, Commissioner of the Lucknow Division, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, pending the arrival of Mr. Currie.

Major W. Phaire, Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd grade, Fyzabad, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, 1st grade, at Lucknow, during the absence on leave of Major W. Smith, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he took charge of the office.

Captain E. E. Grigg, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade Kheree, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd grade, at Fyzabad, until further orders, vice Major W. Phaire.

The following promotions are made in the Berar Police, with effect from the 18th March last, consequent on the departure to Europe, on medical certificate, of Captain C. T. Lane, District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade :—

Mr. N. B. Chamberlayne, officiating District Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

Captain C. Jameson, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

Mr. G. R. M. Selby, probationary Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate in the Berar Police as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, from date of joining.

With reference to Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 18 F of 15th October 1868 and 12 F of 12th June 1869, Mr. R. H. S. Thompson, officiating Conservator of Forests in the North-Western Provinces, will continue to officiate as a Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, on the Forest Establishment, vice Mr. G Greig, at present officiating as Conservator of Forests in those provinces, and is posted to the Central Provinces.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Robinson, of the 6th Madras Native Infantry, assumed charge of the Civil Dispensary and Jail at Nagode from Surgeon J. W. deFabeck on the 13th April 1871.

Assistant Surgeon A. MacArthur, of the 6th Madras Native Infantry, assumed charge of the above Dispensary and Jail from Assistant Surgeon T. Robinson on the 1st May 1871.

Baboo Ishan Chunder Mookerjee, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Ajmere, reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 5th June 1871, from the leave on medical certificate granted him in the notifications of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, dated 8th June 1870, No. 2375 A, and No. 2004 A., dated 4th May 1871.

Captain H. M. Repton, Deputy Commissioner in Ajmere, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Captain C. Shuttleworth, Cantonment Magistrate and Judge of the Small Cause Court, Nusseerabad, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner in Ajmere during the absence on privilege leave of Captain H. M. Repton, or till further orders.

Surgeon-Major J. Kirkpatrick, M.D., is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days to proceed to Madras to embark for Europe on furlough for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Surgeon J. Houston, M.D., Civil Surgeon at Mysore, to act as Surgeon of the Mysore Commission during the absence of Surgeon-Major H. R. Oswald, M. D., on furlough to Europe, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon T. J. McGaun, Civil Surgeon at Shimoga, to officiate as Civil Surgeon at Mysore and to have charge of the Jail at that place. Assistant Surgeon McGaun will perform the duties of Chemical Examiner to the Mysore Administration during Surgeon Houston's employment on other duty.

Assistant Surgeon T. C. H. Spencer to officiate as Civil Surgeon at Shimoga and have charge of the Jail at Shimoga in the room of Assistant Surgeon McGaun.

The services of Surgeon-Major J. Kirkpatrick, M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George with effect from the date on which he may embark from Madras for Europe on furlough.

Assistant Surgeon O. T. Duke, at present officiating in medical charge of the 3rd Native Infantry, to have medical charge of the Bangalcund Agency.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. W. Cline, LL. D., is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay.

Mr. R. Taylor, officiating Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, is allowed privilege leave for two months from the 14th August 1871.

Mr. E. S. Byrne is appointed to take charge of the office of Accountant General, Punjab, and officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle.

Mr. F. de H. Larpent is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, in the second class of the Financial Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Tennant, R.E., is appointed to officiate as Mint Master at Calcutta.

Surgeon H. W. Graham assumed charge of the office of Deputy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint on the forenoon of the 9th instant.

Mr. M Percy, Post Master of Madras, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr. T. Rhenius is appointed to officiate as Post Master of Madras.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Sergeant John Curran, attached to the Manufacturing Depot, Dum-Dum, is promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor, Supernumerary, in the Ordnance Commissariat Department, with effect from the 15th May 1871.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Punjab Frontier Force.—4th Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant E. Lloyd, of the 108th Foot, officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Cavalry, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Lieutenant W. A. Holcombe, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, but to continue to officiate as 2nd Squadron Subaltern 2nd Cavalry, until further orders.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Foreign Department, No. 12336, dated 20th June 1871, the services of Captain H. F. de Lousada, of the Madras Staff Corps, are re-placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

In G. G. O. No. 516, dated 7th June 1871, placing the services of Lieutenant W. S. Lillingston, of the 14th Hussars, a candidate for the Staff Corps, at the disposal of the Public Works Departments, after the words "Public Works Department" insert the words "with effect from the 10th May 1871."

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon George Hickie Daly, M.D., of the Medical Department, Garrison Surgeon, Fort William, to officiate as Principal Medical Storekeeper to Government at the Presidency, during the absence on leave, on medical certificate, of Surgeon Major D. McDonald, M.D., or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Richard Maunsell, of the Royal Engineers, Commandant, Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The undermented Non-Commissioned Officer is admitted to pension, as specified opposite his name :—

Sergeant-Major Thomas Henry Jennings, of the 2nd Regiment of Native Light Infantry,—2s. 6d. (two shillings and six pence) per diem, in India.

Ensign J. Eyears is, at his own request, permitted to resign his appointment in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, with effect from the 11th April 1871.

The following regimental order, issued to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is confirmed :—

Notifying the following appointment :

Colour Sergeant Samuel Clarke Kennedy, (subject to his passing an examination in drill) to be Ensign, vice Ensign Eyears, resigned.

The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw their stipends in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

Private Patrick Sweeney, late of the 103rd Foot,—rate of pension per diem, 1s. (one shilling) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.

Private Michael McMahon, late of the 107th Foot, rate of pension per diem, 1s. (one shilling) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England : Lieutenant-Colonel E. Smalley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, arrived at Fort William on the 12th June 1871.

The undermentioned officers have reported their departure for Europe, on the dates specified :—

Captain D. W. Inglis, of the General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 417 of 1871,—per China, 30th May 1871.

Major T. C. Hamilton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 511 of 1871,—per Baroda, 6th June 1871, from Bombay.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brevet.

Major Robert Caulfield, Madras Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain John Sexton, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major from 23th May 1871, in succession to Lieutenant-General C. Wahab, Madras Infantry, deceased.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 29th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Colin Hubert Garbett,—27th June 1871.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

Lieutenant the Hon. George Campbell Napier, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from 2nd May 1871, in room of Captain J. Forsyth (Staff Corps), cadre of the late 49th Native Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant B. Hodgeson, of the 104th Foot, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from 24th May 1871 in room of Captain R. A. Dobbin, cadre of the late 6th European Regiment, dismissed.

Second Class Assistant Apothecary Valentine Augustus Stringer, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is dismissed the service.

Third Class Hospital Assistant Ahmed Bux (1st), who was admitted into the service by G. G. O. No 780 of the 5th August 1867, lately attached to the Police Hospital at Khundwa, is dismissed the service.

The services of Assistant Surgeon O. T. Duke, M.B., of the Medical Department, officiating in medical charge of the 3rd Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

With reference to the notification issued by the Public Works Department, No. 244, dated 21st June 1871, the services of Lieutenant G. A. L. A. Whitmore of the Royal Engineers, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

With reference to the notification issued by the Government at Bengal, dated 12th June 1871, the services of 1st class Apothecary W. A. Kidd, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Home Department.

Captain (Brevet-Major) J. I. Robinson, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, in charge Ordnance Cattle Farm, Hissar, is allowed leave of absence for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Bulkeley Thelwall, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 21st Punjab Regiment of Native Infantry, is allowed furlough on private affairs for two years under the furlough regulations of 1868, of which the first year, commencing from the 10th April 1871, may be spent in India and the remainder in Europe.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :—

Surgeon R. T. Abbott, M.D., of the Medical Department, Sanitary Commissioner, Inspector General of Jails, Dispensaries, and Superintendent of Vaccination, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,—arrived at Bombay 3rd April 1871, date of departure on furlough 3rd April 1869.

Captain A. Battye, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer 2nd Gorakha (The Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment,—arrived at Bombay 13th May 1871, date of departure on furlough 19th May 1869.

The services of 2nd Captain E. P. Hardinge, and Lieutenant W. Sidgwick, of the Royal Engineers, doing duty with the Sappers and Miners, are placed at disposal of the Public Works Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. V. Boyle, C. S. I., Executive Engineer, 1st grade Irrigation Bench, Punjab, is, at his own request, permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

In Public Works Department Notification No. 165, dated 19th April 1871, replacing the services of Lieutenant Dyce at the disposal of the Military Department, for "24th April" read 26th April.

Lieutenant F. Bailey, R.E., Superintendent of Instruction of the Corps of Sappers and Miners and Supernumerary Executive Engineer, 4th grade, is promoted to the 3rd grade with effect from the 17th June 1871.

The services of Lieutenant W. R. Porchas, R.E., having been placed at the disposal of the Government of India by the Madras Government, he is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 1st grade and posted to Mysore.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers are appointed to the Public Works Department in the grades specified and posted as follows :—

Lieutenant E. Harry, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, to the Punjab ; Lieutenant A. G. Clayton, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, Railway Branch.

The undermentioned Probationary Overseers of the 3rd grade in Central India are permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in that grade :—

Ram Pershad, Babal Roy, Rajcoomar Mookerjee.

Mr. B. G. Wallis is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 3rd grade and posted to the Punjab, General Branch.

Mr. J. Mace is appointed to the Public Works Department as a local Overseer, 2nd grade, in Port Blair, with effect from the 15th March 1871.

Mr. H. F. White, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Central India, assumed charge of the Mhow and Neemuch Road Division on the 1st April 1871.

The following resolution in the Financial Department is published for information and guidance in the Public Works Department :—

No. 1399, dated Simla, the 22nd June 1871.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India,—No. 149, dated India Office, London, 11th May 1871.

With reference to paragraph 2 of my Financial despatch dated 25th November 1869, No. 401, I have to acquaint you that inconvenience has been occasioned by the leave and pay certificates of officers whose absentee allowances are payable from any source other than the general revenues of India, not bearing a note to that effect.

2. I request that you will issue instructions that in all cases where the absentee allowance of an officer, whether civil or military, is not chargeable finally to Indian revenues, the local fund or administration to which his allowance should be debited, shall be stated in his leave and pay certificates.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the Military and Public Works Departments, the Comptroller General, and the several Accountants General and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge, with the request that the instructions therein indicated may be strictly adhered to.

Mr. R. Nelson, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Central India, is promoted to the 2nd grade with effect from 1st April 1871.

The following is published in supersession of paragraph 3 of Rule LII. of the revised rules relating to the despatch of telegraph messages in India, &c. (published in Foreign Department Notification No. 76 T of the 26th January 1870) :—

Applications for copies of Indian messages must be made within six months. At the expiration of that period all message drafts are destroyed.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH JULY.

London ...	Cotton	No ship loading.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Cor India £1 3s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.)
	Coffee	
Overland ...	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool vis Suez Canal		No steamer.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 9 to 10 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 2½ to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 6 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Quorn (s)	Patching	Liverpool.
	Travancore (s)	Eastley	China, &c.
	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Aden and Suez.
	Arabia (s)	Mathew	Mauritius.

The ship Sir John Mandeville, Mathias, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Surat, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Deccan, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Tanjore, to China, &c.

Steamer Cashmere, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Ship City of Canton, to London via Colombo.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July			
1	Medusa	Fiddes	Masulipatam, June 17.
2	Labrador	Hughes	Newcastle, Jan. 13.
	Simla (s)	Anderson	Suez, June 11.

DEPARTURES.

July			
2	Inflexible	.....	.....
	British Statesman	.....	.....
	Charmin	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June		
30	Waterloo	Cowlong.

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sydney Eggers, 8 cases papers, Peel, Cassels & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Persia (s), 8 cases mirrors &c., John S Elmore & Co.

Clara, 200 boxes window glasses, A Jeewakhan ; 250 cases kerosine oil, A Blascheck & Co.

Sydney Eggers, 8 packages wall paper, D Seelamunjee ; 8 packages, A H Tyebjee.

Cashmere (s), 1 cask and 1 case cutlery, C A Reheman.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Canton, 32 casks brecloy, H Sorabjee & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

H A Brighman (s), 51 cases brandy, Blackwell & Co.

Anna Huse, 1 case tobacco, C S Barstow.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mary Stevenhouse, 60 bales cotton, R Toolsidas ; 65 bales cotton, N Runchordass.

Queen of the Lake, 67 bales cotton, S P Framjee ; 66 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

Flying Venus, 65 tons old iron, Bell, Brandeuburg & Co.

Sopia, 2 85 bales cotton, C S Nandershaw.

Charles Bal, 124 bales cotton, J C Bulloby & Co ; 50 bales cotton, F Bhanjee ; 60 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co ; 128 bales cotton, N Jowraze.

Erimnita, 62 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co ; 260 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes & Co ; 28 bales cotton, C Ludha.

Stornoway, 72 bales cotton, M Muconroy.

Princess Alexandra, 102 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Tythome, 263 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

Surat (s), 204 bales cotton, N Khuttow.

FOR LONDON.

Mcoltan (s), 33 pieces E teeth, S Durvesh.

FOR HAVRE.

British India, 200 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

City of Tanjore, 260 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

David Malcolm, 200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Prowerck & Co.

Surat (s), 53 bales cotton, N Khuttow.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	July 11 ...	2 P.M. ...	3 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 15 ...	11 A.M. ...	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 24 ...	11 A.M. ...	
China	,, 19 ...	9 A.M. ...	10 A.M.
Australia	Aug. 2 ...	9 A.M. ...	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	July 11 ...	2 P.M. ...	3 P.M.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Bhay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

WHITE—June 20th, at Perhampore, Moorshedabad, Bengal, very suddenly, of cholera, after 24 hours' illness, John White, M.D., Surgeon-Major and Civil Surgeon of Moorshedabad, aged 52 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1871.

YESTERDAY was what may be called, in sporting phrase, an off-day of the great Municipal race meeting. The Robert Knight episode took up nearly the whole time of the Bench of Justices. Mr. Knight only appears at meetings of the Bench once in three years, so we ought not to grudge him an hour or two when he does come forward ; but why should he sneer at and ridicule the men who give from month to month a steady attention to municipal business, instead of reserving themselves for a great triennial display of oratory ? Mr. Knight, however, is a privileged being in Bombay. People have ceased to take his figures and arguments seriously, though it is impossible not to admire the man's energy and literary power. His speech yesterday was really intended as a vindication of his own conduct in assisting the selfish native landlords to levy town duties on the poor ; and he now starts the fallacy that it is only the houseowners in Bombay who are heavily taxed and who therefore detest the present system of municipal government, the fact being that it is the house-owners who are most eager to keep things as they are. The scene in the Town Hall, while Mr. Knight was speaking, conclusively disproved the theory that it is only the landlord class in Bombay who feel the pressure of taxation ; for, if the crowd had not resented taxation, what would have brought them there ?

But, passing by Mr. Knight's speech, let us note the remarkable statement made by Mr. A. Maxwell, a member of the Finance Committee, that the Municipality is now bankrupt. Surely, after this speech, there is no need for further controversy about the necessity of reform. The debate will, we imagine, be brought to an end to-day, and we cannot help thinking that it might be brought to a satisfactory termination, if the movers of the various resolutions and amendments could come to some understanding with one another as to the points on which they are agreed. It seems to us that the first thing the Bench ought to do is to tell Government that it cannot consent any longer to bear the responsibility imposed upon it by the Act of 1865, as its constitution does not empower it to control municipal affairs. Then, let Government consider what new constitution is needed. The Bench might, to assist this consultation, suggest the appointment of a Town Council, partly elected by the ratepayers or the Bench, with full authority in finance and power to appoint executive officers.

IN our issue of the 26th June, we drew attention to the rumour, which we regret to say was too well-founded, that the Bombay Government purpose to enlarge the present Lunatic Asylum at Colaba for the increasing necessities of the Indian Army and of the Concan. The P. W. D. have been instructed to prepare plans and estimates for an additional block of buildings large enough to contain 150 patients. The engineers, finding that there was no possibility of extending the present building or improving it, have come to the conclusion that the new building should be outside the present asylum grounds, in the open space close to the sea ; and they have estimated the cost of it at, we hear, close upon three lacs. The step indicates how little consideration Government have given to this important subject, and the public will concur with us that so large an expenditure, in such an unsuitable place, ought not to be incurred. As regards the present building, its arrangement is so far adapted for the purpose, that it forms three sides of a square, and there is, therefore, a free current of air in the upper storey ; but, with unparalleled stupidity, a row of single-storied cookhouses has been built immediately in front of the open side of the square, effectually precluding ventilation from the centre and southern blocks. With the requisite alterations, however, the present asylum might be utilized for insane soldiers of the Indian Army and for Europeans and Eurasians,—the insane soldiers of the Indian Army being now, under the orders of the Supreme Government, sent home in the troop-ships, and being obliged therefore to come to Bombay. But a new asylum, in a suitable situation, in or near to Bombay, capable of accommodating 300 or 400 patients, and capable of extension when necessary, should be at once built to provide for the wants of the Concan.

Too much care cannot be bestowed on the selection of a site for such an establishment. It ought to have pure air, abundance of water, good soil, and ample space. The situation of the present building has only one thing in its favour, and that is fresh sea air. Every other topographical circumstance is against it, such as the roaring noise of the sea, the proximity of two graveyards, the glaring lights of the light-house, and, most important of all, the utter absence of soil for gardening and farming operations, which are considered in every establishment, in Europe and America, a *sine quâ non* in the good treatment of insane patients. There being neither soil, space, nor water, out-door labour, the very best agent in the cure of the insane, can never be brought into force in Colaba. Its supply of fresh water, moreover, is almost entirely from the Vehar lake ; and, in the season when water is most wanted, the Vehar supply is, particularly in that locality, always deficient in quantity. Last hot weather it actually failed altogether, putting Government to great expense in having water conveyed from the Fort to the asylum by water carts. Dr. Parkes, in his work on Practical Hygiene, says that for an ordinary military hospital forty to fifty gallons per head is daily required, and that if baths are largely used, and their use is daily increasing, the supply must be practically unlimited. If so high an authority as Dr. Parkes is of opinion that so large a quantity is requisite for a military hospital, where all are orderly and cleanly, how necessary then must it be for the supply of an asylum, in a tropical climate, to be unlimited ? Nor does the proximity of the sea in any way diminish the evils arising from a short supply of fresh water, because it has been found that if patients are washed and bathed in sea water in a damp climate, such as that of Bombay, they contract skin diseases. Sea water cannot even be used here for cleansing purposes, for the salt destroys the lime of the walls, and the wooden floors will not dry.

From the ignorance and prejudices of the people, and the want of trustworthy statistics, we have no materials for comparison with other countries, and it is therefore impossible to fix with accuracy the proportion which the insane of the Presidency bears to the total population ; but, after making liberal allowances, it will still be seen that the number is much greater than is generally supposed. In the report of the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Lord High Chancellor, 1870, it is shown that the number of insanes in England and Wales is 54,713, or 2·47 per 1,000, on a population of 22,090,163. The Concan, which comprises the three collectorates of Tannah, Colaba, and Ratnagherry, contains a population of close upon two millions, and for its insanes it may be said that there is not the slightest provision. It is generally believed that the average number of insane to the population of this country is greater than it is in England, but on this point we have no data to enable us to form a judgment. If we took the average in England of 2·47 per 1,000, there would be upwards of 4,900 lunatics in the Concan alone ; but, assuming that the number does not exceed one in two thousand, which is certainly under the mark, there must, in these three collectorates, be 1,000 lunatics, for whom the State is bound to provide, or to see that proper provision is made for them by their relatives. As an example of how they are cared for by relatives we know of an instance, which was observed only a few days ago, where a harmless insane had been chained by the leg for two years in a close, damp, room. The relatives were, no doubt, actuated by the best intentions, but such things occurring in a city like Bombay are simply a disgrace to the administration of the country. Now, the necessity for increased accommodation has been frequently under the consideration of the Government, and at one time the proposal to build one large asylum, for the whole Presidency, in the neighbourhood of Poona, found most favour. We were gratified to find, from His Excellency's Budget speech, that that ill-advised measure had been abandoned. It is evident that no single asylum can be fit for all the different peoples of the presidency. To confine an insane Concanee in the dry climate of the Deccan would be to condemn him to death, and the same would probably be the case if an insane Deccanee were confined in the Concan. The Deccan, which includes Khardeish, Nassick, Ahmednuggur, Poona, Sholapore, and Sattara, has a population of upwards of four millions, and should have a separate asylum for itself. Our business, however, is with the districts of the Concan only, and we have shown that for them an establishment is wanted which should have all the requisite conditions of good situation, good soil, abundance of fresh water, and plenty of space, so that the patients might be remuneratively employed in outdoor labour ; and the buildings should be so arranged as to be capable of future extension. It is, we believe, still in the power of Government to have a first class asylum of this description erected within easy distance of Bombay, on the line of railway, for a moderate annual rent, which, moreover, would be considerably reduced by the profits on the produce, and by the income derived from paying patients, more particularly if arrangements were made to enable them to cook their own food, have their own private servants, and pay for their own maintenance. During the last three years the number of paying patients in Colaba has been more than double what it was in former years, and it would have been much larger had there been more accommodation ; in point of fact, the income from paying patients has been limited by the amount of space available for entertaining them. In addition to these sources of income, there is no reason why the charges for all pauper lunatics should not be borne by the authority consigning them to the asylum, and criminal lunatics should be invariably maintained by the local funds of the district from which they come.

It is incredible that, in such circumstances, an expenditure of three lacs is contemplated on the proposed new block at Colaba Point. If Government persist in that intention, it is clear that before many years are over such a block would have to be quadrupled in extent, for a much greater number than 150 lunatics are now wandering about in the districts of the Concan. Every Bania now knows that, in order to remove to the asylum an idiot who may have taken from his stall a handful of rice, he has only to charge him with theft before a magistrate, before whom, of course, the plea of insanity is raised. But, excluding this class of lunatics—which, unless the law is altered, may in a few years be counted by thousands —the requirements of the Concan cannot be met by any additions which may be made to the asylum at Colaba Point, and we protest against the proposed expenditure as an improper and useless waste of the public money.

WE find we were in error yesterday in stating that the names of Lambart and Frere are not to be found in the list of officers of the 21st Fusiliers. Mr. Lambart and Mr. Frere were ensigns in the 1st battalion of that regiment, stationed at Bangalore.

THE Commander-in Chief of Madras went to Bangalore on Wednesday last, and was expected to return to Madras on Monday.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal recommends that the whole of the Hill Tracts Force be armed with a short breech-loader, as having, besides its other advantages, the recommendation that should any of the weapons ever fall into the hands of the Lushais, they will be useless for want of the special ammunition.

AT the recommendation of Dr. J. C. Brown, C.B., experiments on a small scale are to be instituted in order to ascertain the efficacy of carbolic acid in retarding the decomposition of corpses with a view to the facilitation of *post mortem* examinations. Dr. F. N. Macnamara, in suggesting the most convenient method of application, guards against the expectation that any external application of carbolic acid can arrest *internal* decomposition.

WITH reference to clause 6 of the rules for the examination of military officers seeking admission to the Staff Corps in the civil department in the non-regulation provinces of the Lower and North-Western Provinces of Bengal, it is notified that "Bentham's Theory of Legislation" (published by Messrs. Trübner and Company, London, 1864) and "Fawcett's Manual of Political Economy" are substituted for "Maine's Ancient Law" and "Austin's Principles of Jurisprudence, Vol. I.," and "Mill's Political Economy." This change will take effect at the expiration of twelve months.

THE "Madras Mail" of Monday says—"No less a personage than the Hon. Robert Staunton Ellis, C.S., the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, is stated on good authority to have been at the finish of the Vendôme Column. We further learn, but from another and less reliable quarter, that as the honourable gentleman was gazing sorrowfully at the strongly-marked features of the recumbent effigy of the Great Napoleon, the near eye of His Imperial Majesty winked at the distinguished Madrassee, and the august lips pronounced the mysterious monosyllable—'Bob.' Mr. Ellis was overcome, even to tears, and, not without considerable difficulty, did he retrace his footsteps to Versailles, where he has penned an ode on the 'Vanity of Human Statues.'"

MILITARY ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT H. TRENCH, Staff Corps, who was on furlough on the 1st July 1868, has elected the furlough regulations of 1868.

Conductor J. Cronolly, of the Ordnance Department, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

The services of Surgeon-Major C. G. Wiehe, M.D., have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain T. L. Fraser, acting Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, officiated as Assistant Quartermaster General from 14th April to 24th May, inclusive.

Staff Surgeon G. W. Hulseberg, in medical charge Colaba Sanatarium, performed the duties of Deputy Inspector General British Medical Service, Presidency Circle, in addition to his own, from the 20th to 23rd May, inclusive.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, 5TH JULY.

The result of the French elections in the provinces proves in favour of the Republicans, mostly Moderates, only one-tenth Conservatives and Liberals being elected. Paris returned sixteen moderate Republicans and five Radicals.

The Queen has invested M. de Lesseps with the insignia of the Star of India.

THE WAHABEE CASE.

BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CALCUTTA, 5TH JULY.

A telegram from Patna states that Hashmadad Khan, one of the prisoners in the Wahabee case, has been discharged, the evidence against him being insufficient. The defence of the other prisoners is being proceeded with.

THE MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THERE was perhaps in the beginning a smaller attendance of Justices at yesterday's adjourned meeting than on Friday last ; but later on almost every Justice in Bombay was present ; and the crowd of spectators outside the space that had been railed off for members of the Bench was enormous, completely filling the great room of the Town Hall and making the atmosphere insufferably hot. Mr. Scoble took the chair at 3 o'clock, and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was the first speaker. The Parsee baronet supported Captain Hancock's resolutions, while his brother Sorabjee, who spoke some time afterwards, backed Mr. Forbes. Captain Morland proposed, and Captain Robinson seconded, a string of fresh resolutions proposing to divide the island into wards, and to have a Town Council elected by the ratepayers. Mr. Ormiston was the next speaker. He vigorously denounced the patriots who came forward in support of Mr. Forbes for their consistent neglect, for years past, of their duties as Justices of the Peace ; and he ridiculed the idea that an efficient executive government could be secured unless responsibility was voted in one man.

Mr. Knight then rose, with a formidable roll of printed matter in his hand, and began to read the essay he had written on municipal finance. He was at once called to order by several Justices ; and Mr. James Taylor formally proposed a motion, which on a division was carried by a large majority, that Mr. Knight should not be allowed to read his speech. Against this decision Mr. Knight vehemently protested, declaring that the Bench had taken an unfair advantage of him, that he (striking his forehead) had the gift of insight, and, though he could not supply the Bench with intelligence, could give them arguments, that he had taken the trouble to prepare a logical and convincing speech, based on actual information, which would have put to shame the "twaddlers" who came to make pur

at 4 per cent., whilst it is borrowing the money at 5 per cent., and loses a fourth of its capital into the bargain. Can you explain why these advances have only been made to the municipalities at Calcutta and Bombay out of all India?

Witness—That is not the case. An advance of £63,800 has been sanctioned, but none of it had been paid up to the end of the year 1869-70 to Kurrachee. A sum of £20,000 has also been sanctioned for a canal round Madras, besides a loan of £3,000, of which £1,000 has been repaid; and a loan of £128,000 has also been sanctioned for the Madras water supply. I ought also to state that whilst I have spoken of 4 per cent. as paid to the Government, the total charge to the municipalities is 6 per cent., of which 4 per cent., is invested with commissioners towards a sinking fund. I am not prepared to say that the policy is a bad one, because, financially, one security has failed. There are other important reasons for this policy quite unconnected with considerations of finance.

In reply to Mr. Berley—I believe that the port of Calcutta has benefited far more largely than in proportion to any loss entailed on the Government. I mean that there are reasons of public and social policy for these advances, upon which it is not for me to express an opinion.

The committee then adjourned.

BOMBAY.

—Two of the Guzerathee newspapers are shortly to appear at Surat.

—During June nearly Rs. 5,513 were [illegible] amount of fines inflicted by the several [illegible] Police.

AHMEDABAD.—We learn from a correspondent that an English school is shortly to be opened at Sadra, in the Ahmedabad collectorate.

—Yesterday an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Wittoo Ragoo, a cart-driver. The jury found that the deceased died from heart disease.

THE SPECIAL JURY.—The gentlemen of the Special Jury are no longer required to attend at the present Criminal Sessions. If necessary, they will be asked to attend by a notice in the daily papers.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.—Mr. Ambalal Sakurlal, M.A., LL.B., head master of the Surat High School, has been appointed Municipal Commissioner for the city of Surat, in room of Mr. Thackordas Lalbhoy, resigned.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced one J. Wilson, an European, to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, for being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Braz Anthony Nazareth, an inspector in the Postal department, who, according to the jury, came to his death by being accidentally drowned.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Abraham Jooma was charged yesterday at the Criminal Sessions with housebreaking and theft of gold ornaments, the property of Sowjee Nuthoo. The jury convicted the prisoner, and, being an old offender, he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

RUMOURED CHANGES.—We have again heard it rumoured that the Pay Examiner's Office will be removed to Bombay before the commencement of the next official year, and that the Presidency Pay Office will be abolished: part of that establishment and the whole of the work to be transferred to the office of the Examiner. We have grave doubts as to the wisdom of this proposal, as we fear the arrangement, if carried out, will not conduce to greater efficiency, or simplyfy payments.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE ROADS IN POONA.—Great complaints are made regarding the state of the roads in Poona. There are several places where the roads are completely covered with metal for a considerable distance, rendering it quite impossible for invalids to pass over them, and risking the safety of the most strongly built carriages. This is quite unnecessary, as one half of the road can easily be done at a time and at shorter intervals, if it is necessary to get over a certain amount of space in a given time. When the rain falls, the metal will soon sink without the unnecessary expense to life and property involved in compelling all carriages to pass over the newly laid metal.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Apis*, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on Tuesday, at 3 P.M.

THE ship SIR JOHN MANDEVILLE, 1,354 tons, Captain J. Mathias, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,251 bales of cotton, 73 bales of wool, 1,786 cwts. of linseed, 120 cwts. of coir yarn, 171½ cwts. of galls, 123 cwts. of boda, and 151 cwts. of cuscus roots.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENTS BETWEEN BARODA AND JOONAGHUR STATES.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LESTER, Commissioner for Boundary Settlements between the Baroda and Joonaghur States, has been engaged in laying permanent boundary marks in the Gheer, and as the demarkation of these boundaries is a work of considerable expense and labour, it has been requested that the States concerned will see to the safety of these pillars being duly ensured, and guard against wanton destruction.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 5th July, 11-15 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·92, rainfall 37 cents.

VINGORLA, 5th July, 11-30 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 84, rainfall 1 inch 12 cents.

MANGALORE, 5th July, 12-30 A.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 86, rainfall 2 inches 40 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5th July, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 87, barometer 29·805.

CANNANORE, 5th July, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west, thermometer 75, barometer 30·000, rainfall 2 inches 53 cents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—5TH JULY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 4th July, 7-26 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 49 minutes

Via Red Sea, 5th July, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 36 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 4th July, 12-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 22 hours 48 minutes.

Via Russia, 4th July, 6-16 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 4 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 4th July, 10-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 39 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 4th to 9 P.M. of the 5th July is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	12 57	0 8
,, Calcutta	5 49	0 54
,, Madras	1 41	0 40

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

[illegible] Traffic for the Week ending [illegible] July 1871.

	Rs. a. p.
[illegible] 325] Miles.	
	32,009 15 4
	27,691 0 10
	366 0 0
Total Rs.	60,067 0 2
[illegible] week in June, 1870.	
[illegible] 312 Miles.	
	32,498 9 5
	35,720 2 1
	310 14 5
Total Rs.	68,529 9 11
Decrease	8,522 9 9

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL AT BOMBAY FROM 3RD TO 3RD JULY, 1871.

Fall of Rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 26th June, to 9 A.M., Monday, 3rd July 1871.

JUNE—JULY.	Observatory, Colaba.	Fort—Elphinstone Circle Garden. Gauge No. 1.	Gauge No. 2.	Gauge No. 4.	Fort George, H. G. Hospital.	Esplanade, H. M. 2nd Regt.	J. J. Hospital, Byculla.
Monday, 26	)	·02	·02	·01	...	·01	...
Tuesday, 27	·04	·06	·05	·04	·03	...	·03
Wednesday, 28	·16	...	...	...	...	...	·03
Thursday 29	·11	...	...	...	...	·02	·04
Friday, 30	·04	...	...	...	...	·02	·05
Saturday, 1	)	·21	·21	·19	·17	·19	...
Sunday, 2	·35	·29	·28	24	·14	·16	·15
Total for the week.							
Total fall of rain from 1st January 1871	12·42	19·01	15·75	15·54	13·20	14·54	14·01

In the report from the Colaba Observatory, the day is from midnight to midnight, and in that from the J. J. Hospital, from 6 A.M. one day to 6 A.M. the following day.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH JUNE.)

AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE.—The weather has been pleasant during the fortnight under report. The public health was reported to be good.

CANARA COLLECTORATE.—Rain having fallen, sowing operations were in progress. The rainfall was said to have been unfavourable to coomree cultivation. Small-pox and fever prevailed in almost all the talookas of the collectorate.

EFFECT OF AN ORDER ADJOURNING THE HEARING OF AN INSOLVENT'S PETITION WITHOUT PROTECTION—RIGHT OF A CREDITOR TO ARREST THE INSOLVENT.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

YESTERDAY, in the Small Cause Court, Judge Spencer disposed of a case of considerable importance, in which Seewa Daycur and others were the plaintiffs, and Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Screwwalla was defendant. The facts of the case will appear from the following judgment:—

His Honor, in giving his decision, said—This is a rule to show cause why an order made by this Court on the 10th of May last, that all proceedings in this suit should be stayed until further order of the Court, should not be rescinded, and leave granted to the plaintiffs to issue execution against the person of the defendant. The facts of the case are these: On the 24th of April last, the plaintiffs instituted this suit against the defendant. The suit was called on for hearing before me on the 10th of May, when on proof being given that the defendant had applied for the benefit of the Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and had inserted the debt in his schedule, an order was made, under section 49 of the Indian Insolvent Act, that all proceedings in the suit should be stayed. When this order was passed, it was not brought to the notice of the Court that, by an order of the Insolvent Court made on the 17th of April last, under sec. 47 of the Act, the hearing of the insolvent's petition had been adjourned without protection for two years. An application having been subsequently made to me for liberty to proceed with the suit to execution, I granted this rule, against which cause has been shown. Mr. Shapoorjee, in showing cause on behalf of the defendant, argued that the order made by the Court on the 10th of May, to stay proceedings, was without jurisdiction. He contended that the 49th section of the Insolvent Act had reference only to actions or suits which had been instituted *before* the filing of the schedule, and which were pending at the time of the insolvency; and that it was such actions or suits only which the Court had power to stay; that a creditor whose debt was inserted in an insolvent's schedule was prohibited from instituting any action or suit against the insolvent after the filing of the schedule, inasmuch as judgment would be entered up against the insolvent in the name of the Official Assignee, in respect of all the debts mentioned in the schedule. He did not, however, point out what order the Court was bound to pass in the event of such a suit being instituted. He contended further, that where the hearing of a petition was adjourned without protection, or where, under sec. 51, the discharge of an insolvent as to certain of his creditors was adjourned until he had been in custody at their suit for a period not exceeding two years, it was those creditors only who had taken out execution, or obtained judgment against the insolvent, *before* he had filed his schedule, who were in a position to imprison him. In support of this he cited *re Muncherjee Heerjee* (Bombay High Court Report, Vol. 5, page 55). I am of opinion that the construction of sec. 49, for which Mr. Shapoorjee contends, is not correct. The language of the section is as follows:—"If *after* the filing of any insolvent's schedule in the said Court, and before such insolvent shall obtain his discharge in the nature of his certificate, any suit or action shall be pending against the insolvent for or in respect of any debt admitted in the schedule of the insolvent, the Court in which such action or suit shall be pending, on proof to its satisfaction that such action or suit is in respect of the debt aforesaid, may stay proceedings in such suit or action, so far as the same respects the said debt, until further order." The language of the section is not limited to suits instituted before the filing of the schedule, and pending at *that time*, but provides that all suits pending at the time of the insolvency may be stayed, and clearly contemplates suits being instituted after the filing of the schedule. If it were not so, then no provision is made as to how these suits should be dealt with. The plaintiffs, in the absence of such a provision, would be entitled to judgment, and would thus be in a more advantageous position than those creditors who had taken proceedings earlier. That the Insolvent Act does contemplate suits being instituted after the filing of the schedule, is clear from the 61st section, which provides for the stay of proceedings in the case of an insolvent being sued after his discharge in the nature of a certificate, for a debt to which that discharge extends. With reference to the argument that the insolvent cannot be sued because judgment has been entered up against him in the name of the Official Assignee, I apprehend that no such judgment is or can be entered up until the insolvent has obtained his discharge either under section 47 or section 60 of the Act, which is not the case here. I am of opinion that there is nothing in the Act which prohibits the creditor of an insolvent from instituting a suit against him after the filing of the schedule and before the discharge in the nature of a certificate; and, that the proper order in such a case is to stay proceedings under section 49. The questions then arise—What is the effect of an order adjourning for a specified time the hearing of an insolvent's petition without protection? Can any of the creditors named in his schedule, who were not execution or judgment creditors when it was filed, imprison the insolvent? and what steps is it necessary for them to take for this purpose? In arriving at a decision on these questions, it will be necessary to consider the 50th and 51st sections of the Act. The 50th section gives the Insolvent Court power, when an insolvent has been guilty of misconduct in contracting any particular debts, in granting his discharge, to direct that as to these debts the discharge of the insolvent shall be adjourned until he shall have been in custody at the suit of these creditors for a period not exceeding two years; and the 51st section enacts that, when such an order has been made, "the insolvent shall be subject and liable to be arrested and charged in custody at the suit of any one or more of his creditors with respect to whom it shall have been so ordered, at any time before such period shall have arrived, in the same manner as he would have been subject and liable thereto if this Act had not passed." Now if this Act had not passed, the only mode in which these creditors, if they had not obtained judgment against the insolvent before the filing of his schedule, could arrest the insolvent, would be by instituting a suit against him and proceeding to obtain judgment and execution. Certainly that is the only mode in which a creditor can proceed in this Court. *In re Muncherjee Heerjee*, the creditor at whose instance the insolvent was liable to be imprisoned, was not a judgment creditor at the time of the insolvency. The Court then held that the order of adjudication did not in itself operate as an order of imprisonment, but that the detaining creditor must place himself in a position to issue execution against the insolvent. What steps it would be necessary for him to take for this purpose the Court was not in that case required to decide, but Couch, C.J., observed that there must be a detention under the process of the Court by which alone a creditor can ordinarily detain. The only course which it appears to me is open to a creditor to take under sec. 52 is that which I have mentioned. I am further of opinion, that sec. 52 must be taken to apply to orders made under sec. 49 as well as to orders made under sec. 51. The object of adjourning the hearing of an insolvent's petition without protection is the punishment of the insolvent for misconduct. The intention of the Legislature is to give the Court, where it finds that the insolvent has been guilty of recklessness or other misconduct in contracting his debts *as a whole*, the same power of adjourning his discharge from all his debts that it possesses in cases where the insolvent has been guilty of the like misconduct in contracting any particular specified debt or debts, and it would be a singular anomaly if the insolvent could not be sued and imprisoned if he were guilty of the greater offence, but yet subject to that liability if guilty of the lesser. If none but judgment or execution creditors can imprison an insolvent, the hearing of whose petition has been adjourned without protection, then such an order would be a nullity in cases (not of uncommon occurrence in this country) in which there were no such creditors at the time of the filing of the schedule. The filing of the schedule would then practically be a personal discharge under sec. 47. For the reasons I have given, I am of opinion that the scheduled creditor of an insolvent, the hearing of whose petition has been adjourned without protection for a time, is at liberty during that time to imprison the insolvent, and that if he was not a judgment creditor when the schedule was filed, the only course open to him in this Court is to institute a suit and obtain judgment upon which he can issue execution. I shall, therefore, direct that execution against the person of the defendant shall issue in this case.

A TRAVELLER, we are told, being in a wild country where he could find no provisions for himself or dog, cut off the dog's tail and boiled it for his own supper, and gave the dog the bone.

PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA.

THE following is a list of passengers per steamer City of Oxford from Calcutta for London:—

Lieutenant Jackson; Mr and Mrs Wallnut; Mr Coombs and two children; J Atkinson, Esq; Mrs Hodge and two children; F W Harper, Esq; and R Morrison, Esq, 14th Regiment.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. COLUMBIAN.

THE following is a list of passengers per s.s. Columbian which sailed on 2nd July from Calcutta:—

For Madras—Colonel Turnbull and European and native male servant; Mrs Elphinstone Jackson, child and three infants, European servant and three native servants:

For Galle—Mr Sutcliffe; Mrs Pats; and Mrs Ehrhardt.

For King George's Sound—Mr W Oldham, c.s.

For Melbourne—Mr T Lloyd Todd and Mr J B Ring.

For Sydney—Private O'Seanaigh; Mrs Reid, child and infant and European servant; and Mr Maddock.

For Singapore—Mr D Finke.

For Southampton—Mr T R Little; Mr Robt B Dickenson; and Capt and Mrs Evans and infant.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT AS TO LAND REQUIRED FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

GOVERNMENT ORDERED TO PAY COSTS.

AT the Mazagon High Court recently, before Mr. Justice Gibbs and Mr. Justice West, a special appeal was argued in the case of Fatma Bebee, original plaintiff and appellant, against the Collector of Surat, original defendant and respondent. The appeal was from a decision of the Acting Judge of Surat in a case in which land was required for public purposes under a Government notification.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas appeared for the appellant and Mr. Dhirajlal Mathooradas, Government Pleader, for the Collector of Surat.

The High Court delivered the following judgment—The question before us in this special appeal arises out of proceedings taken under Act VI. of 1857 in Surat. It appears that land being required for some public purpose in that city, a notice signed by the Secretary to Government appeared in the *Government Gazette*, stating that some lands or buildings belonging to the original plaintiff were required for a public purpose. As she could not agree to the amount of compensation, arbitrators were appointed under the Act, Mr. Motiram Dalputram on behalf of Government, and Mr. Salim Mahomed on behalf of plaintiff. These gentlemen made several fruitless attempts to appoint a third arbitrator under section 12, but at length Mr. Kelly was appointed. It appears that the arbitrators never met, or consulted, or even viewed the property together, but plaintiff's arbitrator recorded his opinion, under date the 24th February 1869, that he considered the compensation to be awarded for the property should be Rs. 1,800. The Government arbitrator, under date 16th March following, recorded his opinion that Rs. 800 would be sufficient; and on 6th May next, Mr. Kelly, the third arbitrator, endorsed his opinion on the same paper as that on which the Government arbitrator had written, that, in his opinion, Rs. 800 was the correct valuation to be given. No formal award was made or signed. The Collector tendered Rs. 800 to the original plaintiff, who refused to receive it, and filed a suit against him for recovery of the premises, or Rs. 2,000 compensation. This suit was filed two days after the expiration of three months from the date of Mr. Kelly's opinion, three months being allowed as the limit within which a suit to reverse or alter an award may be made. The Assistant Judge and District Judge both found that the award was good, and that Rs. 800 was a fair price, and they visited the original plaintiff with costs.

In special appeal, Mr. Nanabhai, for the original plaintiff, contended that although he could not ask to have the award reversed or altered, yet he could ask the Court to decide whether there was an award in accordance with the Act or not. He argued that there was no award at all.

The Government Pleader, on the other side, argued that, although very irregular proceedings had been taken, yet that the opinion of the Government and the third arbitrator amounted to an award.

The Court has to consider in this case whether the special appellant has upheld her objection of no award or not. It is a purely technical point, and one on which the decisions of the English courts are perhaps not always reconcileable. We must in this case take the language of the Act, and see what was intended; what was the submission; what the award which the Act provides? The 6th section provides that, in case the party and the Collector cannot agree as to the compensation to be allowed, the matter shall be "referred to the determination of arbitrators to be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided." This is laid down in section 10, where the Collector and the claimant are each to appoint one arbitrator, and then the two must, by section 12, before they enter upon the matter referred to them, nominate and appoint by writing a third person to act with them as arbitrator. The 20th section then provides that "on the close of the enquiry, the arbitrators, or a majority of them, shall deliver a full and complete award in respect of the matter referred to them;" and under section 28, "every person interested therein shall be entitled to a copy of the award on plain paper." Now, it appears from the above that the three arbitrators must act together; that the first two cannot act until they have appointed a third; that a formal award duly drawn up and signed by the three arbitrators, or a majority of them, is required; and that the arbitrators appointed under this Act are, as to their duties, bound by the ordinary rules regarding arbitrators.

Now, amongst the English cases on this subject, there is one which appears to us to exactly meet the present case. We refer to the case of Wade v. Darling (4 E. and B., p. 44,) in which three arbitrators having been appointed, one by each party, the third by the two first appointed made an award, signed by two out of the three. One who drew up the award signed it, entered it, and then posted it to the other at Bristol, who then executed it and returned it to his co-arbitrator in London, who published it. The point of whether this was "no award" was reversed by the Court in the trial at Nisi Prius, and was argued before a full Bench composed of Coleridge, Wightman, Erle, and Crompton, JJ., who unanimously held it to be no award. Coleridge, J., observes—"The Courts are bound to give to the parties what they stipulate for as the condition of their submission. The parties refer the matter to the opinion of all three, at any rate the opinion of two, up to the last moment;" and further mentions the case of Stalworth v. James, in which it was well pointed out that something might occur at the last moment to change the opinion of an arbitrator, and, therefore, he held the necessity of the award being executed by the arbitrators *simul et semul*. Erle, J., (afterwards Chief Justice Erle) said even more clearly—"This is not the award for which the submission stipulates; that was to be an award made upon the joint judgment of arbitrators, considering all they had heard up to the giving of their judgment. If an execution at two different places were held good, we should get to what appears in fact to have been made here, an award by one arbitrator conditional upon the appointment of the other. This is not a joint award."

These observations apply exactly to the present case. It is true that here there was not a voluntary submission, but there was a reference prescribed by law, and in such a case the course directed by the law must be strictly pursued. There is also a further irregularity which, we think, renders the award null. The Act requires that, before the two first appointed arbitrators enter upon the matter referred to them, they shall nominate a third arbitrator. In this case we have it clearly on the paper that not only did both the Government arbitrators and that of the original plaintiff enter upon the matter referred, but actually each separately recorded his opinion, and that without ever meeting or consulting before the third arbitrator was appointed. We have, therefore, no hesitation in holding this to be no award. It now becomes a question what decree must follow this decision. It appears that, under the Act, the question of the land being taken for a public purpose cannot be questioned; neither can the Collector act in taking possession; and we think, therefore, that having held the award to be "null," all we can do is to follow the procedure laid down in section 31, and refer the parties to a fresh arbitration. As to costs, it is clear that the arbitrators of both parties have failed in their duty; but we think that, while there may be an excuse for the original plaintiff's arbitrator, there can be none for Government, whose officer, exercising the powers vested in him by section 16 of the Act, should have seen that the arbitrators did their duty in accordance with the Act which Government was putting into force. We think, therefore, that each party should pay their own costs in the first and second Courts, and that Government should pay those of the special appeal.

IDEAS DURING SLEEP.—We have often wondered how many of the numerous writers of current literature at the present day are troubled with the pangs of composition during the small hours of the night. But, apart from jesting, it is a well-known fact—at least, among those who have experienced it—that ideas often come into a man's mind during sleep which he would have been utterly unable to embrace when up and awake. Condorcet is said to have attained the conclusion of some of his most abstruse unfinished calculations in his dreams. Franklin makes a similar admission concerning some of his political projects, which in his waking moments sorely puzzled him. Sir John Herschel—so lately deceased—is said to have composed the following lines during a dream:—

"Throw thyself on thy God, nor mock him with feeble denial;
Sure of his love, and, oh! sure of his mercy at last.
Bitter and deep though the draught, yet drain thou the cup of thy trial,
And in its healing effect, smile at the bitterness of the past."

Coleridge, too, composed his poem of the "Abyssinian Maid" during a dream; and God he even certified himself to this curious faculty of dream-thought.—*Once a Week.*

THE MURDER IN THE CHUCKLA.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent and a Special Jury, a middle-aged Mahomedan, by name Ibboo Shahbooden, was charged with the murder of one Imam Khan, and with voluntarily causing hurt to three other persons, on the evening of the 19th April last, at a place in the native town well known as the Chuckla.

Mr. Scoble, Advocate General, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Farran defended the prisoner.

Mr. Scoble stated to the jury the chief facts of the case, which, he said, lay in a short compass. About 7 P.M. on the 19th April last, the prisoner went to a chawl in the Chuckla, in which the deceased Imam Khan was living. Deceased asked him where he was going. Prisoner said he was going to take his clothes from deceased's room. The latter said he had no clothes there, and told him to go away. Prisoner then fell upon the deceased and struck him three blows with a knife. Deceased fell down and died immediately. In his attempt to escape, the prisoner wounded three other persons; and there was another charge against him of voluntarily causing hurt to those persons. The evidence against the prisoner was very clear, as there were eye-witnesses of the murder. If it was necessary to learn the prisoner's motive for the deed, it might be that he had in his keeping for some years a prostitute, who latterly became acquainted with the deceased, of whom, therefore, the prisoner was probably jealous. Whatever the prisoner's motive may have been, however, it could be no excuse for the murder. The jury would consider in a case like this whether the prisoner, before he committed the act, received any grave and sudden provocation. The evidence would, however, show clearly that no provocation whatever was given him. With these observations, the learned counsel called witnesses for the prosecution.

Jamalkhan Ismailkhan said—I live in the chuckla, and knew the deceased, who lived in the adjoining chawl. I know the prisoner. I remember seeing him about 7 or half-past 7 o'clock one evening. I cannot tell how long since it was. The same evening I saw the deceased Imam Khan sitting on a bench, smoking his hooka, in the passage on the first storey of the chawl. Prisoner came up into the passage and was going into the deceased's room. Deceased asked, "Where are you going?" Prisoner said, "I am going to take my clothes." Deceased replied, "Your clothes are not here; go away." Prisoner thereupon came out of the room and struck Imam Khan with a knife three blows. Deceased cried out, "I am struck with a knife. Oh, I am struck." In attempting to get up, he fell down. I then went up and seized the prisoner. Deceased said nothing to prisoner before he was struck. Deceased fell down and died on the spot. While I was attempting to lay hold of prisoner's hand, he struck at me with the same knife, and I was wounded in the hand. Another man, named Noor Mahomed, who was present when the deceased was stabbed, came up and assisted me in seizing the prisoner. Chunchul, a eunuch, also came up to assist, but he was struck with the knife, and, therefore, stepped back. Noor Mahomed was also struck by the prisoner. We succeeded in capturing the prisoner before the police came, and the knife was taken out of his hand by a policeman.

Abdool Cadur, subedar of police, said that the prisoner, when questioned by him in sight of the deceased's corpse, stated that he had struck the deceased. He was asked why he struck him, and prisoner said two or three persons struck him, and that he struck the deceased. When asked why he was being taken to the chowkey, prisoner said it was for his having struck Imam Khan. He also said he had bought the knife in the bazaar. Witness thought that Noor Mahomed, who had received five wounds, would not survive.

Suckeena, a prostitute, knew the prisoner, who had been living with her for four years, and was wholly dependent upon her for his sustenance. She left him six months ago, because she intended to become the deceased's wife by "necka" ceremony. The deceased was an elderly person, and was familiarly known as "Khan Saheb." Witness lived four months with the deceased. Prisoner gave her up and told her to marry the deceased by "necka."

Dr. J. T. Gray had examined the body of the deceased. He saw two serious wounds, one of which injured the heart, and another by which a large artery was opened. There were two other less serious wounds. Either of the former wounds was sufficient to cause instantaneous death.

Mr. Farran, in addressing the jury for the prisoner, observed that, in a case of such gravity, where the evidence for the prosecution was so brief, so very brief, it would be presumptuous in him to lengthen the trial by any lengthened speech. The jury had probably not much doubt as to whose hand it was that dealt the blow. The evidence of three uninterested witnesses who were present on the occasion, and the evidence of uninterested police witnesses, alike pointed to the hand which struck the blow. For the purpose of the few remarks which the learned counsel intended to make, he should assume, though he did not admit, that it was the prisoner's hand that struck the blow; and he proceeded to comment upon the evidence adduced for the prosecution, asking the jury to consider whether it was evidence which pointed to the crime of murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder. In considering which of the two stories was the more probable, that for the prosecution or that of the prisoner, the learned counsel asked the jury to bear in mind that the witnesses were of a class of men whose perceptions were not very accurate, and whose regard for truth was not so great as it is with educated and enlightened persons. The jury might, therefore, see easily that those witnesses had not clearly pointed out the way in which the death occurred, and thus they must find it necessary to consider the account of the occurrence the prisoner gave to the subedar, and they would then have to look to the probabilities of the case. Then, as to the prisoner's intention in going to the house, the learned counsel suggested that it was only to see the woman there; and in considering what the intention really was, the jury were asked to look to the surrounding circumstances and the probabilities of the case. It was not probable, Mr. Farran contended, that prisoner would go to kill a man in sight of the residents of the entire chawl, and where he must have known his escape would be impossible. Then, there was another point for consideration, and that was that no motive for the act was shown to exist on the part of the prisoner. He (the learned counsel) confessed he could see none. The woman stated she went to live with deceased with the prisoner's consent; and it was difficult to conceive that, after giving his consent to the marriage, prisoner should cherish anger against Imam Khan for a period of three months. Mr. Farran would, therefore, suggest that there must have been some other cause of quarrel between prisoner and the tenants of the chawl. In fact, a quarrel was going on when the police arrived, and the prisoner did not deny he struck the deceased, because, he said, other persons struck him. There was, however, no evidence to show what grave provocation, by word or gesture, the prisoner may have received from the deceased. It might, therefore, be concluded that the real cause of the quarrel might have been an assault by the deceased, some angry words from another inmate, or some provoking gesture. These were the probabilities one way or the other; and the jury, said the learned counsel, would agree with him in thinking that the probabilities in favour of his contention were stronger than those in favor of the story for the prosecution. The prisoner had requested him (the counsel) to call before the jury a witness who would, he believed, say that he and prisoner were sitting in a room beneath the verandah, and that prisoner went up on hearing a noise upstairs. That would show that the prisoner, when he went up, had no intention of striking the deceased. The other witnesses, on the contrary, had a motive in concealing the exact nature of the quarrel that took place between them and the prisoner. The learned counsel commented at some further length upon the case for the prosecution; and hoped the jury would find it consistent with the evidence to return a verdict on the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

One witness was examined for the defence. His Lordship having summed up the case, the jury retired for consultation and returned with a verdict of guilty of murder against the prisoner.

The Judge—Ask the prisoner if he has anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him.

Prisoner—I did not strike the deceased. I myself was struck by those men. Jamal Khan struck the deceased, and I went to release him; and it was because I went up to release the man, that I was seized, and sepoys were sent for, and this charge was made against me.

The Judge—Tell him (prisoner) I cannot find any circumstance in the case which would justify me in reducing the sentence. When a man is found guilty of murder, the Court has the power to pass a sentence for the less serious offence; but I don't find any circumstance to justify me to do so here. The sentence upon him, therefore, is that he be taken to the place whence he came, and thence to the usual place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck until he is dead.

The prisoner, who seemed unappalled at his doom, said—"A great favour the sahib has done me!"

He was then removed from the dock.

AN English lady travelling on the Rhine recently drew the attention of a waiter to the fact that the egg he had given her contained a chicken. Nothing abashed, the man of napkins replied that he must charge for a chicken in his bill instead of an egg. Campaigning has brought out their national peculiarities strongly.

CHOONILAL'S DREAMS OF A TREASURE TROVE.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions, before Sir Charles Sargent and a Common Jury, was heard a curious case of "day dreams," in which an otherwise sober-minded Bania, by name Choonilal Vurjeevundas, expected to find a treasure trove in his master's garden at Tardeo, but in which he was eventually cheated of Rs. 525. He, therefore, charged Nurrotumdas Purshotum Vias with cheating him, and thereby inducing the delivery of the abovementioned amount to him.

Mr. Farran, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Starling defended the prisoner.

Mr. Farran, in addressing the jury, said the offence which they had to investigate was one which, as long as ignorance prevails in this city, and sharpers are found to prey upon that ignorance, must come before a Bombay jury. The learned counsel did not propose to go into the details of the story, and he would leave it to the witnesses to give the particulars of it. It would appear that the complainant is a mehta in the service of Vundravundas Jumuadas, who had a house or a bungalow at Tardeo to be let. On the 11th December last, prisoner went to the mehta, and after some conversation he informed him that he had been to see the bungalow, that he there saw a Mahomedan saint praying at the gate, that the saint said there was a treasure trove buried in the garden, and that the person destined to get it was the second karbharee of the master of the bungalow. That person was the complainant himself. So that an appointment was made, and the complainant met the prisoner and the saint at the bungalow. The ground of the stable in the bungalow was dug; a cloth was put upon the hole, and a number of articles, such as a cocoanut, some powders, &c., were put upon the cloth; the saint muttered a prayer; and on the cloth being removed, they saw in the hole the edges of a copper pot, with a snake sitting in it. After some difficulty as to getting at the imaginary treasure, a gold mohur was taken out of the pot and given to the complainant as an earnest of what the saint promised he should get on the treasure being lifted out of the ground. He then asked for Rs. 525—not for himself, but to be distributed in charity to the poor. The money was paid the next day into the prisoner's hands. The learned counsel said if he proved these facts, the jury would have no difficulty, under His Lordship's direction, in coming to a verdict on the charge. The first witness he would call was the complainant.

Choonilal Vurjeevundas said—I am in the employment of Vundravundas Jumnadas, and was so in December last. I am also his goomasta and his executor. I am the second in rank, and there is above me a Parsee, who is the head servant. My master had a bungalow to be let at Tardeo. On the 11th December last, the prisoner came to me at my master's office and asked if I had a bungalow of my master to be let at Tardeo. I answered in the affirmative. He asked what the rent was. After the conversation about the bungalow was over, prisoner said, "I have to tell you a mysterious, a very wonderful thing." I asked him what it was. He said, "I have been to the bungalow and have inspected the whole of the premises. Whilst I was doing so, I saw a Mahomedan saint saying his prayers at the gate of the garden. I asked him what he was doing there. He said 'what business of yours is it?' After many entreaties, the saint asked me who the owner of the garden was. He then said himself that the owner was dead, and that the moonim of the owner was destined to have some treasure which was concealed in the garden." I thereupon told prisoner it was not a thing to be relied upon. Prisoner said he would introduce me to the saint at my master's garden, and asked me if I would meet him there at 6 p.m. At that hour the same day, I went to the garden; and on my way I saw the prisoner and the saint standing near the Tardeo station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Prisoner called me out near the entrance to the garden, saying, "Choonilal, come here; this is the saint of whom I spoke to you the other day." The saint, pointing to me, asked if I was the moonim of the owner of the garden. The syud (saint) had a rosary in his hand, and putting it to his mouth, he said, "I see this is the man." He then asked me if prisoner had spoken to me of anything. I asked, "What is it; will you tell me?" The syud said, "In this ground of your master there is some treasure. I will discover it for you." I said that was not a credible story. The syud said it mattered little whether I believed the story or not, because he did not want to gain anything by it. I asked him how many such treasures he had discovered. He mentioned one which he had found for Huttesing Kesreesing at Ahmedabad. It was then arranged that I should again meet him at 7 o'clock the next evening, and get for him a cloth, a cocoanut, vermillion, a betel-nut, red string, four or five nails, frankincense sticks, &c. We then parted. The next day at 6 p.m., the prisoner came to me, and said that as the saint was fasting for some days, we should postpone the appointment. On the 25th December, prisoner came to me and gave me an appointment for the next day. I accordingly went that day to the garden and saw two gardeners there. Prisoner, the saint, and a Borah came afterwards. I asked prisoner who the Borah was, and he replied he was the syud's confidential man. The syud then said—"I am now going to discover treasure for you, but before I do so, you must give something for mendicants." We all then went into a stable. Dewjee, a gardener, brought a lantern. Prisoner then asked me to get an instrument for digging. The gardener by my desire brought a crowbar. The syud said to me, "Dig wherever you like." The syud told me to repeat the words: "Let whatever I am destined to have, come out." I repeated the words and dug a hole. Afterwards the Borah dug further into the hole. I gave the syud the articles I had brought with me. The syud put the cloth over the hole, and put the other articles, cocoanut, &c., upon it. He then began to read some verses in Persian; and after that, by his direction, the Borah removed the cloth. I then saw in the hole the edges of a copper pot and a hooded snake (a cobra) sitting over it. The syud told the Borah to take out the treasure; but the latter said he was afraid of the snake. He asked if he should get anything for the risk he would run. The prisoner also asked if he should get a share. In reply to both, the syud pointed to me and said, "The treasure belongs to that man, and I cannot interfere in its disposal." The Borah then took out this gold mohur (produced in Court) from the copper pot. The syud asked me to give him a *nuzzerana* (present) for his trouble. I said I had nothing with me; and that he might take Rs. 5,000 out of the treasure if he liked. I asked him whence the treasure came. The syud said the Portuguese were the governors of Bombay; that there was a battle among the Portuguese, that some of them, who had buried their treasures, had died; and that their spirits sat over the treasures in the form of snakes. He added that, in order to raise the snakes, money ought to be distributed in charity to the poor. I agreed to give prisoner Rs. 525 next day; and I did so. The saint said he would take out the treasure the next day; and that induced me to pay the amount to prisoner at his house.

His Lordship said it was clear upon this evidence that the person who cheated the complainant was really the syud, upon whose promise to give him the treasure, he (complainant) gave the amount mentioned by him; and that the prisoner only aided and abetted the offence.

It appeared, however, that there was no count of aiding and abetting in the indictment. Mr. Farran said the charge was

Mr. MILL ON LAND.

(*Scotsman*, May 27.)

It is written somewhere in the autobiographical work of Mansie Wauch, tailor, Dalkeith, how a great scheme for the regeneration of mankind, by the redistribution of property, originated by two gentlemen of the vehicular village of Gilmerton, came to a premature end, owing to the two originators failing to agree upon which of them was to have Dalkeith Palace and which of them Newbattle Abbey. It is strange, and perhaps wrong, that the short and simple annals of that abortive movement should intrude upon the memory whenever appearance is made by the two bodies called respectively "The Land Tenure Reform Association" and "The Land and Labour League." These two bodies have the same principles, or at least the same desires and appetites, though they stand somewhat in one another's way by not quite agreeing about how much to do and how to get it done. The members of both are actuated by that desire for property, and especially for landed property, which has been implanted in us all, and which yet, generation after generation, remains unsatisfied in all but a very few, who, or whose ancestors, have been peculiarly fortunate. The two bodies further agree to this extent—that the right way to obtain landed property is not by purchase or inheritance, but by some kind and extent of legislation—to some extent, and in some way, the land is to be transferred from its present to other owners, through the process, not of sale and purchase, but of Parliamentary decree. Beyond these grand principles, however, the concurrence of the League and the Association does not go—each of them would bring widely different practical results out of the same theory. We by no means pretend to know what either of them means; but, at a rough guesswork would say that the League means general confiscation, and that the Association means nothing in particular, not even mischief.

Mr. J. S. Mill, the head and prophet of the Association, has been giving another exposition of its principles and objects; but the expositor is much more difficult to understand than the text. He lays down the most tremendous principles as to the tenure of land, backed up by some historical statements both erroneous and irrelevant, and leads up to no practical proposal of greater magnitude than some new method of dealing with the English "commons," which method is quite inconsistent with the principles he lays down as of universal application. Mr. Mill's general theory is, that, unlike other property, land was acquired with an implied reservation of rights belonging to the State, and under conditions, such as payments and services, which have not been fulfilled; and that therefore the State is entitled, in some way and to some extent, both utterly undefined, to wrest land from its private owners for purposes beneficial to the community at large. There is an infusion of truth in the statement that the State has, to some extent, and at least in theory, different relations to land than to other kinds of property; but that truth is not, either in its nature or its amount, of any avail for the arguments and purposes of Mr. Mill. In the first place, Mr. Mill is wonderfully inaccurate as to the historical facts, which he seems to have borrowed from some claptrap pamphlet or lecture. The obligations for military service under which much land had been originally granted, were removed by the Parliament, not of the Restoration, but of the Commonwealth; and the Land-tax imposed after the Revolution, which Mr. Mill complains has not risen with the value of land, was really a tax equally on all other kinds of income, which soon ceased to pay at all. If Mr. Mill had happened to observe or recollect this latter fact, he would not have been in such a hurry to propound the doctrine, as "one not sufficiently noticed by historians," that the Revolution of 1688 was "a Revolution made by the towns against the country gentlemen." Mr. Disraeli has made many speeches, and written several books, all to the opposite effect—that the Revolution was the work of the rural oligarchy or country gentlemen, carried out against the interests and wishes of the mass of the people. It is not necessary to discuss which of these two political philosophers is most entirely in the wrong; both of them cannot be, and neither of them is in the right; both are constructing theories according to their own fancies, and for their own purposes. Then, even supposing that there was much accuracy in Mr. Mill's history, or much substance in his argument, about the conditions on which land was originally acquired, his conclusions would be found to apply not merely to great family estates, as he seems to suppose, but to many of the very class of people whom he especially desires to conserve. For instance, we could point to large village communities where houses, gardens, orchards, and fields are held on the tenure of doing suit and service to ecclesiastical establishments. Those services have ceased to be rendered for three hundred years; but the lands and houses are still held by the heirs or representatives of those who stipulated to give service for possession. Chiefly, however, these facts and arguments about the original conditions of tenure have been rendered obsolete, not merely by lapse of time, but by change of circumstances. In the vast majority of cases, the present owners of land are not the heirs of the original acquirers, but of those who purchased the land, as others had purchased it before them, without any regard to the longdisused and inapplicable conditions of bygone centuries. But Mr. Mill says—"Society remains the interpreter of its own permission," and therefore, apparently, may act at any time upon any interpretation it chooses to put upon the conditions of land tenure. It would be important to know exactly what Mr. Mill means by "society." As he puts it, he may mean anything by society—either his own "Association," or Queen, Lords, and Commons. Then it would be desirable to have some apologetics for the theory that one of two parties to a transaction has the sole right to interpret that transaction, and to put upon it at any moment an interpretation different from that which has been acted on for centuries, and under which many generations have bought and sold.

After all, however, it turns out that these spacious premises are laid down only as the vestibule to a very narrow conclusion. "The administration of the waste lands," says Mr. Mill, "is as much, I think, as we are at present equal to." This might mean a great deal, for, as we lately saw, Captain Maxse, another leading man in the Association, holds that all land is waste that is not ploughed. Mr. Mill, however, repudiates that interpretation, and admits that pasturage, parks, and woodlands cannot properly be classed as waste. He defines waste to be "really wild lands, which are still as nature left them, producing nothing except wild animals and spontaneous vegetation." Even this might nearly apply to the whole of the natural pastures which make up by far the greater part of the surface of Scotland, except that those do produce something besides wild animals, being used for the production of mutton and beef, with a very few cases where it is found to be more profitable to produce venison. But, on explanation, it turns out that Mr. Mill further restricts his proposal to that comparative fraction of waste land which in England is in the condition of "commons." On this question of "commons," which is somewhat complicated, Mr. Mill wanders through a maze of statements and proposals utterly contradictory of each other. He first maintains that no person whatever is entitled to the possession of cultivable property if he does not cultivate it; and then he insists, perhaps quite correctly, though quite inconsistently, that "commons" ought not to be cultivated. He speaks of "commons" as being easily and frequently appropriated by the neighbouring landowners; and then he states that even one among the multitude of poor commoners can, and often does, prevent the lord of the manor from doing anything in the matter. The fact is, that "commons" can be cultivated or divided only when the lord of the manor and the commoners agree among themselves as to the terms of division. It is true also that, of late years, when a small minority of the commoners stand out against the others, facility is given, through the Enclosure Commissioners, for legislation by which the will of the majority is given effect to, and an equitable division made among all concerned. Mr. Mill complains, however, that when a commoner, either by his own assent or by the votes of his partners, ceases to be a *pro indiviso* partner in a "common," and acquires instead the absolute possession of a portion of what was before common to many, "he is soon cheated out of it, or persuaded to sell it, the money is quickly spent, and his children are no better for it." There may be some truth in this—but what does it mount to, but that the peasant commoner formerly preserved his interest in the land because he held it inalienably—that is, under a virtual entail? Under that entail the common lay, as Mr. Mill complains, in an uncultivated and unproductive condition; but as soon as the entail is broken, land of any kind can do with his share as he chooses, cultivation is entered upon, and the land gradually passes into the hands of those who can cultivate it best. Mr. Mill may be right or wrong in deploring such results; but he cannot be right both in deploring the results of making land freely alienable, as he does when dealing with the case of English commoners, and deploring the results of having land inalienable, as he does when dealing with the general questions of agriculture and entails.

Happily, the argument against all artificial restrictions on the transfer and artificial facilities for the accumulation of land, such as entails and primogeniture, are strong enough to keep their ground in spite of the inconsistencies and exaggerations even of an advocate so able and distinguished as Mr. Mill. The virtual entail involved in the English system of "commons" he warmly approves, whilst he as warmly disapproves of the same system in its general application, though in the case of "commons" improvement and increased productiveness are made absolutely impossible, whilst in the general case they are, with some very few extreme exceptions, not appreciably affected. He then represents the only effects of entails as being to preserve large accumulations of property, forgetting both that entails are equally effective to preserve small properties, and that accumulations of land are promoted, and indeed only become possible, by the absence of entails. If Mr. Mill, leaving for a time the higher regions of philosophy, would come down literally to the earth, and inquire regarding the accumulations of land made in his own times, he would find two things—first, that those accumulations have been made, not by those great historical and political families whom he regards as enemies, but by men commoners, and deploring the results of having land inalienable, as he does when dealing with the general questions of agriculture and entails.

Happily, the argument against all artificial restrictions on the transfer and artificial facilities for the accumulation of land, such as entails and primogeniture, are strong enough to keep their ground in spite of the inconsistencies and exaggerations even of an advocate so able and distinguished as Mr. Mill. The virtual entail involved in the English system of "commons" he warmly approves, whilst he as warmly disapproves of the same system in its general application, though in the case of "commons" improvement and increased productiveness are made absolutely impossible, whilst in the general case they are, with some very few extreme exceptions, not appreciably affected. He then represents the only effects of entails as being to preserve large accumulations of property, forgetting both that entails are equally effective to preserve small properties, and that accumulations of land are promoted, and indeed only become possible, by the absence of entails. If Mr. Mill, leaving for a time the higher regions of philosophy, would come down literally to the earth, and inquire regarding the accumulations of land made in his own times, he would find two things—first, that those accumulations have been made, not by those great historical and political families whom he regards as enemies, but by men commoners, and that those accumulations have been made, as of necessity they must have been, out of unentailed lands, and certainly would have been much greater had all lands been unentailed. But why wonder at a philosopher like Mr. Mill, occupied with higher things, going wrong about such matters of fact, when we have our painstaking contemporary the *Spectator* putting forth the statement that "in Scotland five Peers—Sutherland, Argyll, Buccleuch, Breadalbane, and Roxburghe—own a third of the entire country?" It would be about as accurate a piece of statistics to say that those five Peers own a third of the entire moon. The total acreage of all the counties in which any of them hold any acreage at all, does not amount to a third of the country; and we have yet to learn that the Duke of Argyll owns all Argyleshire, the Earl of Breadalbane all Perthshire, and the Duke of Roxburghe all Roxburghshire. The Duke of Buccleuch is a large but not sole nor half owner in several counties, and we have reckoned all these counties in. The Duke of Sutherland is the only one of the five who owns anything like the whole, or even the half of a county, and for something approaching half-a-century the Sutherland family spent more upon them they drew from their Scotch estate. Though our contemporary has (with the odd exception of the Duke of Roxburghe) selected the owners of the most barren portions of Scotland, where much surface represents but little value, he would need, as nearly as we can make out, to divide his figures, even as to acres, by a divisor of something like 30. Then, taking value, and again supposing that each of the five Peers owns the whole of every county in which he owns anything, they would have, not a third, but only a seventh of the value of the real property; and of course of that seventh they really hold only a fraction, seeing that it is not true, as our contemporary seems to assume, that to derive a title from a county is the same thing as to be its sole owner. Though it is not easy to get at the exact acreage of this or that proprietor, there are means of getting pretty near the rental of such magnates as those the *Spectator* has selected as examples. The estimated rental of those five Peers is certainly not more than a fiftieth part of the rental of real property in Scotland, and the income from real property in Scotland is not the half, probably not more than a third, of the national income. It may be natural to desire to divide —"redistribute," the wise it call—other people's goods; but some decent care should be taken in stating the amount to be divided.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

The following are the most important recommendations of the Select Committee on the Diplomatic and Consular Services, whose report has been issued:—

"That the admission of members into the service, by nomination upon a test examination, is a plan of which your Committee approves; and, without expressing any opinion generally as to the merits of a system of open competitive examinations, they think the present plan preferable to it for this branch of the public service. That a thorough knowledge of French, both colloquial and written, should be a *sine quâ non* of any such test examination; and that, subject so such an examination in French, and one in handwriting and précis writing, your Committee are of opinion, that anyone who has taken a University degree should be eligible for the service without further examination. That an attaché, if and when he shall have passed an examination to show that he has a satisfactory knowledge, colloquial and written, of any one of such foreign languages as may be determined by the Secretary of State, shall be eligible for appointment as third secretary, but that no attaché shall be entitled to obtain a commission as third secretary till he has passed such examination. That every third secretary, if and when he shall have passed an examination which shall show that he possesses a competent knowledge of public law, according to a scheme to be sanctioned by the Secretary of State, shall be entitled from the date of such examination to an additional salary of £100; but that no third secretary shall obtain his commission as second secretary till he has passed such examination. That the second examination now required be no longer imposed. That no second secretary receive less than £500 per annum, with a yearly increment of his salary after two years' service as second secretary, of £20 per annum up to £450, and after ten years' complete service as second secretary an addition of £100 per annum. That £500 be the minimum salary of a secretary of legation. That a competent knowledge of modern and otherwise, of the Russian, Turkish, Persian, Japanese, or Chinese languages, duly ascertained and certified by the chief of each mission, respectively, where such language is the vernacular, shall entitle any second or third secretary or attaché to a special allowance of £100 per annum during his service at such mission. That a longer interval than two years should be generally allowed to elapse between the removals of junior diplomatic servants from one mission to another. That a report be furnished by the chief of each mission annually, to the Secretary of State, as to the mode in which each second and third secretary and attaché of his mission has discharged his public duty; and that these reports should be duly considered before any promotion or increase of pay be accorded to the subject of them. That it is undesirable in the interest of the public that the promotion in the Diplomatic Service, especially to the higher and more responsible posts in it, should be by way of seniority, and that your Committee are of opinion that the Secretary of State should be distinctly understood to make his appointments to such posts on his own responsibility, by way of selection, and not by way of seniority, and that, while paying proper regard to the due claims of those in the service, he should not be confined in his field of choice in filling up such appointments to the service alone. That the duration of the appointments of the heads of missions at any foreign court should not exceed five years without conferring any claim for employment."

The Committee think that, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of State, the chiefs of missions who have not had their stated leave of absence in any one year should be permitted to unite such leave with that of the following year without being put on half pay during any part of such united leave. The Committee incline to the opinion that the Persian mission should be placed under the authority of the Secretary of State for India; but that if the responsible advisers of the Crown decide that such a change is not for the public interest, it is then recommended that the members of the Persian mission generally should be selected by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from her Majesty's Indian service, and that the present charge of £12,000 a year on the Indian revenues for the expenses of such mission should be diminished, so as to throw a larger proportion of the expense upon Imperial revenues. With regard to those gentlemen now in the service who entered it before the existing arrangements took effect, for giving commissions to second and third secretaries, it is recommended that they should be entitled to reckon towards their pensions, when they retire, all the period of their service as attachés without a commission, deducting four years from such period, and that those members of the service who have attained the position of Secretary of Legation or a higher rank shall on their retirement from the service be entitled to count the whole period during which they have served as attachés towards their pensions. The Secretary of State is recommended to consider whether he should not appoint a clerk, not on the establishment, specially and solely for the purpose of transacting, in the Foreign-office, the business of such members of the Diplomatic Service as are desirous of employing him, and are willing to pay for the use of his services, by small percentage or other charge, to be fixed by the Secretary of State, on their salaries.—*Daily News.*

VICTOR HUGO.

M. Victor Hugo has published the following letter in the *Indépendance Belge*:—

"Sir,—I protest against the declaration of the Belgian Government relative to the vanquished of Paris. Whatever may be said or done, these vanquished are political men. I was not with them. I accept the principle of the amnesty, and I do not accept the men. I have protested against their acts. Their violences have made me indignant, as the violences of the opposite party would do now. The destruction of the column is an act of high treason towards the nation. The destruction of the Louvre would have been an act of high treason towards civilization. But savage acts, being unconscious, are not criminal acts. Madness is a disease and not a crime. Ignorance is not the crime of the ignorant. The destruction of the column would have been for France and me a mourning. The destruction of the Louvre would have been eternal mourning for all peoples. But the column will be raised again, and the Louvre is safe. Paris is retaken. The Assembly has vanquished the Commune. Who made the 18th of March? Who is guilty, the Assembly or the Commune? History will tell. The burning of Paris is a monstrous fact. But are there not two incendiaries? Let us wait in order to judge. I have never understood Billioray; and Rigault has astonished me and indignation. But to shoot Billioray or Rigault is a crime. Those of the Commune, Johannard and La Cécilia, who shoot a child of fifteen years, are criminals. Those of the Assembly, who shoot Vallès, Bosquet, Parisel, Amouroux, Lefrançais, Brunet, and Dombrowski are criminal. Here the crime is as much in the Assembly as in the Commune, and the crime is evident. First, to all civilized men the punishment of death is abominable; secondly, execution without judgment is infamous. The one is no longer justifiable; the other never has been. Judge first, then condemn, then execute. I might then blame, but not objurgate. You are within the law. If you kill without judgment, you assassinate. I refuse with the Belgian Government. It is wrong to refuse asylum. The law permits this refusal, the right forbids it. I who write these lines hold as a maxim, 'Pro jure cautra legem.' Asylum is an old right. It is the sacred right of the unfortunate. In the middle ages the Church granted asylum even to parricides. As to me, I declare—I offer this asylum which the Belgian Government refuses. Where? In Belgium. I do that honour to Belgium. I offer asylum at Brussels. I offer it at No. 4, Place des Barricades (M. Hugo's residence at Brussels). Let a vanquished of Paris, let a member of the Commune, which Paris has but little elected and which I have never approved—let one of these men, were he my personal enemy—especially if he is my personal enemy—knock at my door, I open. He is in my house. He is inviolable. Should I, perchance, be a foreigner in Belgium? I do not believe it. I feel myself the brother of all men, and the guest of all nations. As all events, a fugitive of the Commune with me will be a vanquished one with an outlaw; the vanquished of to-day with the outlaw of yesterday. Two venerable things, as I do not hesitate to say. One weakness protecting another. If a man be an outlaw, let him enter my house. I defy whomsoever to be to tear him from it. I speak here of political men. If a fugitive of the Commune be taken at my house, they shall take me. If he be given up I shall follow him. I shall sit down with him on the bench of the accused. For the defence of the right, the man of the Republic, who has been proscribed by Bonaparte, shall be seen by the side of the men of the Commune, who is the vanquished of the Assembly of Versailles. I shall do my duty. Principles before everything! It may be taken for granted that England will not give up the refugees of the Commune. Why place Belgium below England? The glory of Belgium is to be an asylum. Let us not take that glory from her. By defending France I defend Belgium. The Belgian Government will be against me, but the Belgian people will be with me. At any rate, I shall have my conscience.—I am, &c., Victor Hugo."

The Belgian papers represent that the demonstrations which recently took place in Brussels against M. Victor Hugo were not of a very serious character. The *Journal de Bruxelles* and the *Etoile Belge* give substantially the same account of those demonstrations. "Half an hour after midnight on Saturday," says the former paper, "a group of men assembled in the Place des Barricades against the railings of the square, in front of the house occupied by M. Victor Hugo. One of the group left the rest to ring the poet's bell. After ringing several times without effect, the author of the 'Misérables' opened the window of the balcony and asked what was wanted at that hour. 'I am Dombrowski,' was the reply, 'and I have come to claim your hospitality.' 'Dombrowski is dead,' replied Victor Hugo. 'You are a silly fellow,' and the window was shut again. A shower of stones came from the group and broke the windows of the house, just as the constable post withdrew to his apartments. The police did not arrive until the group had dispersed."

On Sunday evening, according to the *Echo du Parlement*, about 1,000 persons assembled outside the house of Victor Hugo, and gave him a *charivari*. No windows were broken this time, the police being on the alert, and nothing took place beyond hooting and hissing. The bulk of the crowd was made up of middle-class persons, many ladies being present.

The *Indépendance Belge* comments upon these demonstrations in the following terms:—

On Saturday night some persons who wished to show their horror of the atrocities committed in Paris by the Communists, and protest against the letter from Victor Hugo, published in our columns a short time before, proceeded to the house which the illustrious poet occupies in Brussels. Unfortunately, when before the house this crowd allowed itself to be guilty of culpable violence, restrained still more odious by the eminence of the man against whom it was directed, and but little calculated to add to the fair fame of the good City of Brussels. We do not care to relate the circumstances in detail, but we feel bound to protest in our turn against this kind of protest. We are all the more disposed to blame this proceeding of the crowd, because, with regard to the question which has provoked it, we are with the crowd and against Victor Hugo. We do not admit that the Parisian incendiaries can be assimilated with political refugees. We do not admit that Belgium ought to accord them her hospitality if they ask for it. Our feeling is that of the public; it is therefore beyond suspicion. But in our free country there should be no interdiction of the free expression of an opinion, even though it may be opposed to the general feeling. In our country of order and tranquillity, it is not by violence that protest should be made against any opinion whatever.

The *Precurseur* and the *Nord* condemn Victor Hugo's letter to the *Independence Belge* in strong terms.

Victor Hugo has been expelled from Belgium.

A NAPOLEONIC MANIFESTO.

(*Daily Telegraph*, May 1.)

There is about to be published a pamphlet entitled "Ils en ont Menti"—"They have lied about it"—of which a French correspondent has been enabled to furnish us with early proofs. This document deals with the following six questions: 1. Did the Emperor wish for the war? 2. Was he the cause of France's unpreparedness? 3. Was it he who directed it and rendered it so disastrous? 4. Did he conduct himself in the presence of the enemy in a manner unworthy of his rank and his name? 5. Has he done nothing for the prosperity or the glory of the country. 6. Did he occupy himself during his reign solely in corrupting the nation and in enriching himself at her expense?

To the first question—Did he wish for the war? the writer boldly answers, "Undoubtedly." "But," he goes on, "when and why did he wish it? He wished when France might be ready to make it with success." Equally bold is the pamphlet in pointing out the end for which war should be made. The rectification of the frontiers by the annexation of the provinces west of the Rhine is distinctly laid down as the unchangeable object of the Emperor's policy. "The Emperor," says the writer, "wished for war, as France has wished for it for ages, and as she will wish for it ever until she has reconquered the integral portion of her soil which she possessed when she was called Gaul. . . . Yes, such was the project of Napoleon III. He conceived it while he was still in exile; and from the day on which the nations will raised him to the throne he never ceased to consider the restoration of our natural frontier as one of the first duties of his dynasty." "Was this project," demands the writer, "directed against Germany?" Certainly not: "no sovereign has shown greater sympathy with Germany than Napoleon III., nobody desired more than he the unity and independence of this great nation; nobody did more to prevent its falling under the Prussian yoke." But, then, continues the pamphleteer, "for the Emperor as for France, Germany commences only on the other side of the Rhine, in accordance in this respect with geography, with history, with Cæsar, who said that the *river Rhine separates the Germans from the Gauls*. The Emperor cherished the hope that this object could be attained by peaceable means. What were those peaceable means? Napoleon counted "on the one hand, on the salutary fear which the power of France should inspire; on the other, on the wisdom and sense of justice in the principal foreign States." That sense of justice would have conceded, we are told, that it was only right, seeing the aggrandisement of every other State since 1815, "while France remained mutilated," that her wishes should be quietly complied with rather than that a European war should have been excited. The Congress proposed in 1863 was intended as the peaceful means towards attaining the Rhine frontier; but, that project failing, the Emperor henceforth relied upon the sword as the only resource left to France by which to regain her rights.

Coming to the second question, Did the Emperor wish for the war of 1870, when France was unprepared? the writer gives answer emphatically in the negative. The secret papers, it is said, prove it. Again, Napoleon, so long regarded as a man of remarkable sagacity, never previously went to war without an ally, as he had to do in 1870. The blame for so ill a selection of the time for declaring war is Prussia, by the Hohenzollern candidature, brought its policy of aggression to a climax. Besides, it is said, in defence of the Emperor, when war was declared he was no longer an autocrat; he had given his adhesion to Constitutionalism—a form of government for which the writer has evidently but little esteem—and he had as his responsible Minister, M. Ollivier—whom the writer denounces as one of the first and greatest causes of the ruin of France and the Empire. Many pages of the pamphlet are in this portion of the subject taken up with extracts from the French journals, and from the speeches of French orators at the time of the Hohenzollern candidature, to bear out the conclusion of the writer, that it was France, not Napoleon, which called for the war. The author also endeavours to show that the war was desired and purposely precipitated by Germany. Her warlike preparations; such bragart language as General Blumenthal's reply in 1868 to an English nobleman about to visit Berlin to witness a review of the German troops—"Don't take the trouble of coming so far. We will soon give a review of our troops on the Champ de Mars;" General Moltke's statement to a native of Baden—"When we can dispose of Alsace, and that can't be long delayed, by joining it to the Grand Duchy, we will form a superb province;" Count Bismarck's and the King of Prussia's conduct in relation to the Hohenzollern candidature—these and several other things, the pamphleteer asserts, incontestibly show the desire for war in Germany.

We now come to the question, Who was responsible for France's unpreparedness? First, the pamphleteer asserts that the Emperor was not ignorant of the superiority of Germany's forces. This is shown by several documents; it is likewise proved by the fact, that the real numbers of the German army were published in the newspapers, and in like manner the real numbers of the French army in the annual reports on the condition of the Empire. The strength of the German army was publicly declared, and therefore, of course, privately known by the Emperor, to be more than a million of men, as compared with 600,000, the strength of the French army; while the artillery of the latter was scarcely one-third that of the former. Who was responsible for this state of things? Not the Emperor; for, immediately after Sadowa, a commission appointed by him recommended, with his sanction, that the army should be increased to 1,200,000 men. But this project, "so wise," says the author "which was the safety of France and the certain pledge of victory," met with opposition so violent that it had to be withdrawn. A modified project, which would increase the army by two or three hundred thousand, is introduced. What is the attitude of the Opposition? "The law is not only a hard law, it is a pitiless one," exclaims M. Jules Simon. "Standing armies are judged and condemned," says M. Magnin. M. Picard proposes, as an amendment, that the army should be entirely suppressed and replaced by the National Guard. "Wherefore all these preparations?" demands M. Jules Favre. "Be assured of this, our true allies are ideas; they are justice and wisdom." M. Ollivier, then in Opposition, says the German army is but a defensive one; M. Thiers underrates its strength. "Prussia," says M. Thiers, "disposes, according to the Minister of State, of 1,300,000 men! But where have these formidable armies been seen; How many soldiers did Prussia bring into Bohemea in 1866? About 300,000. We must not trust to this 'phantasmagoria of figures; they are only fables." "I hope that this justice will be done to us," are the words of M. Jules Simon, "that on every occasion when there was a question of organising what is called the armed peace, we have been found opposed to all the measures proposed for the purpose of arriving at an object which is contrary to all our desires, all our aspirations, all our principles. "Soyez tranquille," exclaims bitterly the pamphleteer, "M. Simon; *every justice will be rendered to you*, and the day is not far distant when you will answer to France for all the evil that you and yours have done to her." The writer then goes on to show how renewed attempts at army reform in 1867, 1868, and 1870 were met in a similar spirit; how Marshal Niel implored the Corps Législatif to sanction his demands, and not to force him to reveal France's weakness; how the orators of the Opposition still denounced "bloated armaments," and refused their sanction to the proposals of the Government. Why, then, did the Emperor, knowing France to be unprepared, go to war? The answer is, that he was not alone in thinking that France, with her inferior, was a match for Germany, with her superior forces. The opinions of General Changarnier and of the Prince de Joinville are quoted to show that they entertained similar views.

Next, coming to the conduct of the war, the writer examines the question, How far was the Emperor responsible for its disasters? First, he defends the Emperor for taking the command-in-chief of the army. He only did what Henry IV., Gustavus Adolphus, Frederick the Great, the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and, though blind, the King of Hanover, had done; as, too, had done King William, "who never passed for a great captain." Besides, as Commander-in-Chief, he was simply the president of a council of Generals—not he alone, therefore, but all the *chefs de corps* and the general staff are responsible for the errors in the beginning of the campaign. As to the later scenes of the campaign, a different defence is set up. It is asserted that the operations after the first defeats were contrary to, not in accordance with, the wishes of the Emperor. The statement that, while nominally he had given up, he, in reality, retained the position of Commander-in-Chief, is emphatically contradicted. The junction of MacMahon and Bazaine was the idea of Count Palikao. The plan proposed by the Emperor and MacMahon was that the army of the latter should fall back on Chalons; that there it should be reinforced by the troops still to be called in from the rest of France, it should then advance, as it could easily do, the forces of the Crown Prince; and that, then, it should march towards Metz and enclose the remaining German armies between it and the army of Bazaine. This scheme appears to recommend itself to the writer, and its rejection is condemned. The pamphlet then takes up some of the personal charges made against Napoleon. The selection of the generals is defended; it is denied that his personal train was excessive, and embarrassing to the operations of the army. The following of himself, his son, the officers, and servants amounted to 24 *caissons* and six carriages. "A simple Marshal of France," says the author, "on a campaign has more; the King of Prussia had ten times as many." The writer warmly defends the Emperor from the charge of faint-heartedness during the campaign. "If ever an accusation should be spared to Napoleon III. it is that of wanting courage." This statement is supported by extracts from private letters and journals describing the conduct of the Emperor at Sedan.

Finally, the author examines the question, What use did the Emperor make of his power? The material advance of France is pointed out as offering a satisfactory answer to this. "The annual revenue of our agriculture has been increased by a milliard, and the value of the soil by more than twenty milliards." In Paris alone, we are told, the value of private houses was in 1870 eight milliards, while in 1852 it was only five. To the Emperor is given credit for improving the condition of the working classes, for spreading education, for defending the Church, for bringing the army and the navy to an excellent condition, for obtaining for France glory abroad and prosperity at home. A vigorous philippic against the Government of the 4th of September brings this latest Napoleonic manifesto to a conclusion.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Tuesday, June 6.

The proceedings in this case were continued this morning by the resumption of the cross-examination of the claimant.

The Solicitor General—We were speaking yesterday of the different people you did or did not know in France. Did you know M. Ravignan?

Witness—No.

Did you know the Abbé Savice?—Yes.

How?—He was my mother's confessor.

Had you anything to do with him?—I confessed to him. I knew him very well. I confessed to him as a boy. I have not confessed to him since 1845.

Did you know M. Darazza?—Yes. He was of Spanish extraction.

Did you know General Cremieux?—No.

Were there many military men that Mr. Tichborne knew?—I don't recollect him.

Did you know M. Corneille?—No.

Did you know M. Mandevill?—No.

Did you know M. Boeat?—I fancy I have heard the name; but I don't remember him.

Can you help me now to any of the books you read with M. Chatillon?—No, I can't.

Look at this (handing a paper), and say if it is in the hand-writing of Roger Charles Tichborne?—I think it is.

It contains this passage:—"I admire the life of René. He knew how to take his sorrows with courage, and keep them to himself, retired from all his friends to be alone, to think about his sorrows and misfortunes, and bury them in himself. I admire that man for his courage; that is to say, he had courage to take those sorrows to the grave which drove him to solitude." Can you tell me who René was?—That is an extract from St. Nicholas.

Who was he?—One of the saints.

When did he live?—It is from a book called "St. Nicholas."

Who wrote it?—I don't know.

You say, "I admire that man," &c. Is that an extract from St. Nicholas?—I mean it is an extract from reading the book.

In what language is it written?—Both in English and French.

What is it?—The "Life of St. Nicholas the Saint."

Who was René?—A king of France.

When?—An old king of France.

I dare say you were fond of reading novels in Australia?—No, not particularly.

Do you remember Margaret of Anjou?—I may have heard of her.

Was René a king?—How can I tell? The extract is an allusion to something I read.

Which is Roger Charles Tichborne's part of that?—I cannot answer such a foolish question.

I am the judge of that. How much of that is Roger Charles Tichborne's composition? When were you reading the "Life of St. Nicholas?"—I cannot tell.

Is that Roger Charles Tichborne's handwriting? (handing him a book).—I think not.

Did you ever see that book?—I believe I have.

Where?—I don't know where I was at the time.

Assuming you are Roger Charles Tichborne, is that your book?—I believe it is.

Is it a volume of Chateaubriand, with Attila and René in it?—I don't know.

Look at the book again?—I don't think it is my handwriting.

You admired the life of René extremely. Do you think you could read me the last page of René?—I do not profess to do it.

The Lord Chief Justice—Do you mean you cannot read now in French?

Witness—No, my lord.

The Solicitor General—Cannot you even read it?

Witness—No, I cannot.

Can you read your own letters?—No, I cannot.

You say that that piece of writing was your handwriting. Did you write that to Lady Doughty as late as 1852?—I cannot say.

You mean to say that you cannot recollect whether you wrote to Lady Doughty at Canterbury about that life of René?—No; but if she says so I have no doubt it is correct, although I don't remember it.

You don't know whether the story is that of a man who escaped from the sorrows of an unfortunate love to end his days in the desert?—I don't know.

What made you say that you took it from the "Life of St. Nicholas"?—That was my impression at the time.

You say you cannot read any French. Have you forgotten all about it?—Yes.

What, even the alphabet?—Yes, everything.

You could not tell me the French alphabet?—No, I cannot.

By the Court—I mean that I don't know the pronunciation of any of the letters.

The Solicitor General—A few days ago you said you belonged to the "Ah" (French pronunciation) troop?

Witness—Yes.

Why did you say that?—The first letter of all foreign languages is pronounced "Ah."

What is the finest sort of Spanish, is it not; the best you can have?—It is Spanish.

A juryman—A Spaniard talking about his own language would say, "I speak Castilian."

The Solicitor General: Have you resided in Spain?

Witness—I have travelled with Spaniards.

His Lordship:—What did you say? You said you lived—

Witness—Your lordship is very sharp with me. While I've been in the box the other side has needed no counsel. You are awfully sharp with me. I feel bound, in duty to myself, to mention it. Your lordship seems determined that justice shall not be done me.

His Lordship—I must require you to be more decent and becoming in your observations, and answer the questions properly.

Witness—I was for 18 months in Spanish countries. I "picked up" my Spanish from travelling in those countries. I had no Spanish tutor.

The Solicitor General—Did Roger Charles Tichborne have any other tutor besides Chatillon?

Witness—No.

Should you be surprised to hear that he had four or five other tutors besides Chatillon?—He had nothing of the sort.

Should you be surprised to find that Mons. Jolivet, whom you said yesterday was a little boy who used to come and see you in Paris, was one of your tutors?—He was nothing of the kind.

Would you be surprised that Mons. Dupanloup was once a tutor in Paris, and kept a school, and that Roger Charles Tichborne went to his school?—I did nothing of the kind.

Do you know that Mons. Lefoy was the person who prepared Roger Charles Tichborne for his first communion, and was his father's confessor before he left Europe?—No.

Do you remember the church at which you first took communion?—Yes, the Madeleine.

Who was the curé of the Madeleine?—I cannot tell you.

Do you recollect who attended with you at your first communion?—I don't.

Do you recollect any one giving you anything on the occasion of your first communion?—Yes.

Who gave it you?—I don't know.

What was it?—A piece of one of the late cardinal's dresses.

What was the name of his Eminence?—I don't know his name.

What part of his dress?—It was a piece of red cloth cut from his dress.

In what shape did it come to you?—Fixed on paper, with something written on it.

What was the writing on it?—I don't recollect.

Was it a kind of relic?—Yes.

Was he a canonised cardinal?—I think he was.

Can't you remember his name?—No.

Did he go by the name of cardinal or saint?—Cardinal, I think.

What became of it?—I have it in my possession.

I should like to see it. Can you send for it?—I will bring it to-morrow.

Can you send for it now? Will you kindly do so at once?—They will deliver it to Mr. Baigent's order.

(It was agreed that Mr. Spofforth should proceed to secure the relic for the inspection of the court and jury.)

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine took occasion to observe that the witness must not feel annoyed at the questions being repeated, as the difficulty of hearing was so great.

Witness—I have no doubt I have been very hasty, and I apologise, my lord.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I am very glad he has done so without advice.

The Lord Chief Justice—I wish to hear no more about it.

The Solicitor General—Did you leave it behind when you went to South America?

Witness—Yes.

In Lady Tichborne's custody?—Yes. The name is on it.

Is it now framed?—It always has been.

Do you remember anything else being given you?—No.

Did you give anybody anything on that occasion?—I don't remember.

Is the first communion among Roman Catholics made a good deal of, and is much preparation made for it?—Yes.

Who prepared you for it? Salicé, your confessor?—I think not; I don't remember.

What was the preparation?—The ordinary preparation.

What books were used?—The ordinary prayers and answers.

Out of which book?—Out of the "Garden of the Soul."

In French or English?—In French.

Is the French translation a common book?—I think so.

There is such a book, is there?—Of course.

Is it your notion that the "Garden of the Soul" is a French book, or is there a French translation of it?—I won't swear that there is.

Your first communion was at the Madeleine?—Yes.

You can't remember any other gift on that occasion?—No.

Was any one else prepared with you?—I don't remember.

The Lord Chief Justice—At what age were you prepared?

Witness—About nine or ten.

The Solicitor General—Did your preparation consist of prayers and answers?

Witness—It was learning what I had to go through.

The religious person said prayers and you answered them?—Yes.

Were the prayers from "The Garden of the Soul?"—I really cannot answer.

Did you know Gaussin?—The name is familiar to me, but I don't know who the gentleman was.

Was Gaussin for many years the confidential valet of Roger Tichborne's father?—No.

Was he there from 1829 to 1845?—No, it is false.

The Lord Chief Justice—Had your father a valet?

Witness—Yes my lord, but that was not the name.

The Solicitor General—Who was your father's valet?

Witness—He had two or three.

Who was his *maitre d'hotel*?—I don't think he had one.

The only relatives you knew in Paris were Edgar and Charles de Beaumont and their relations?—Yes.

Did you know the Nangles?—Yes.

How were the De Beaumonts related to your mother?—The baron was uncle to my mother.

Then Edgar and Charles were your cousins first removed?—Yes.

On which side was he your uncle's mother?—On the mother's side.

Was there one of the Nangles you knew more than the rest?—I knew Caroline Nangles better than her brothers.

Was that the only young lady?—Yes.

You knew Caroline Nangles. Had she any sister?—I don't remember one.

Did you see much of her?—I saw her frequently.

Were you at all intimate with her?—Only as an acquaintance.

Do you recollect her being prepared for her first communion?—No.

Did you take any part?—No.

She was your first cousin, living in Paris; cannot you remember whether you were present and took any part?—I have no recollection.

As the claimant showed signs of exhaustion a few minutes were allowed him for rest, at the expiration of which,

The Solicitor General asked the witness if he felt fit to go on.

The Witness made some reply, but in so low a tone as to be inaudible.

His Lordship—Do you feel yourself able to go on? You must understand if you do that it must not be said on a future day that it was cruel to compel you to go on, which is the expression you used the other day. Be good enough to consider that you have the option